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STRIKE WEAKENS; SOUTH AFRICAN LEADERS GIVE UP

Surrender of Labor Men in
Trades Hall Following Haul-
ing Down of Red Flag Ap-
pears to Be Blow Along Line

GUN TRAINED ON THEM

Enthusiasm With Which Com-
mandoes Responded to Call to
Arms Said to Be Due to Possi-
bility of Repatriation of Natives

LONDON—The hauling down of the red flag on Trades hall at Johannesburg and the surrender of the labor leaders appears to have weakened the strike all along the line. The government made their intention sufficiently clear when commandoes under General De La Rey, whose name was a Boer household word during the war which had occupied Johannesburg, surrounded Trades hall and trained a field gun on it.

Simultaneously the leaders at Cape Town were arrested in a body in the Standard Arcade, whilst Duff, one of the principal leaders at Bloemfontein, and Simon, leader at Benoni, were also arrested. Benoni was one of the centers of last year's strike and a large body of troops has been concentrated there as one of the most dangerous points at the present moment.

It is easy to understand the opposition of the country districts to the strike and the eagerness with which the commandoes have responded to the government's call. A successful general strike would mean not merely paralyzing of the mines temporarily, but repatriation of the natives with a corresponding period of paralysis after the strike was over.

Experience has taught the country that it is easier to repatriate the natives than to induce them to return to work, and there is no question that unless the strike is broken rapidly, a long period of paralysis in the mines will follow.

The whole country is, however, dependent on the gold output for its prosperity and the agricultural interests are perfectly well aware that paralysis in the gold fields would mean a tremendous blow to the agricultural interests.

In this way the declaration of a general strike has brought the trades into conflict with the agriculturists, while the hoisting of the red flag has also brought the former into collision with the government.

Bain in surrendering at Trades hall, hinted that the superior force which the government had been able to exercise was only for the moment and that eventually the tables would be reversed, but for the time being the government's action appears to have gained the day.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PETITION BROUGHT BEFORE REICHSTAG

BERLIN—The Reichstag yesterday discussed the petition of the German League of Woman Suffrage for the granting of the vote. The discussion was an academic one, but it is the first time that petition has been allowed to come before the Reichstag, it having been the custom to ignore it in previous years.

CAILLAUX SHOWS FRENCH CHAMBER DEFICIT REDUCTION

Minister by Stringent Economies, Use of 1912 Surplus
and Fiscal Reforms Cuts Figures Millions of
Francs and Plans Bonds for Remainder

PARIS—M. Caillaux yesterday explained his new finance schemes to the Chamber. The budget for 1914, which showed a deficit of nearly 1,800,000,000, he has dealt with by a method of stringent economies which has reduced the deficit to under 1,750,000,000.

By a process of fiscal reforms and by the use of the surplus of the year 1912 the actual deficit will be reduced to 1,587,500,000, and, subtracting from this the special expenditure in Morocco, he has finally reduced the deficit to 1,175,000,000, which he proposed to cover by short-dated bonds.

To cover the cost of the Morocco expenditure and of deficits which will be produced by increased military expenditure he proposes to raise a series of four or five short-dated loans which, he thinks, will be a sounder method of finance than one large one, whilst to maintain an increase in revenue necessary for the increase in expenditure in the future he proposes a tax on capital

SPANISH ROYALTY RACES



Prince of Asturias and Infanta Beatriz running in gardens

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Since 1906, when Princess Victoria Eugenie became Queen of Spain, the Spanish Sovereigns have become quite frequent visitors to the European capitals. In England both the King and Queen are popular. King Alfonso has a reputation for geniality and the possession of remarkably liberal views. The Queen is always remembered as Princess Ena, one of Queen Victoria's favorite grandchildren. The Spanish Royal children are the Prince of the Asturias, Prince Jaime, Princess Beatriz and Princess Maria Cristina.

SARAH BERNHARDT AWARDED CROSS OF LEGION OF HONOR

PARIS—Sarah Bernhardt, as indicated in an earlier telegram, has at last received the cross of the Legion of Honor. The nomination was agreed to yesterday, and it is understood that public declaration will be made today.

At the conclusion of last night's performance the great actress was presented by her company with a diamond cross.

DEFEAT OF LARKIN FACTION POINTED BY DUBLIN COUNT

DUBLIN—The results of the municipal elections which took place yesterday have been partially declared, and show so far 17 Nationalists, one Independent Home Ruler, three Unionists and two Larkinites.

These partial returns show that the Larkin candidates have so far been severely beaten.

RAILROADS TO REFUND CHARGE

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission ordered today the Central of New Jersey, New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads to pay to Wolf & Sons \$123.06 and interest for unreasonable rates charged on ramie waste.

M. BRIAND MADE HEAD OF HIS NEW OPPOSITION PARTY

PARIS—The new party formed by M. Briand is to be known as the Federation des Gauches, though it has already received the popular sobriquet of the Rue d'Enghien, where its meetings are held, just as M. Caillaux's party is known as the Rue Valois.

The first meeting of some 130 senators and deputies has just taken place, with the result that M. Briand himself has been elected president, with M. Barthou, late premier, and M. Millerand like himself sometime Socialist and former minister of war, as vice-presidents.

FINANCE BOARD GIVES COUNCIL SOME ADVICE

Commission Urges City Legis-
lators to Defer Enacting Cer-
tain Orders Given by Mayor

Recommendations by the finance commission are that city council at its meeting this afternoon should defer all action until after the advent of the new administration on the orders for salary increases for street commissioners and first assistant assessors and also the order of Mayor Fitzgerald for the transfer of \$150,000 from the \$300,000 street lighting appropriation for the building of an eleven-story municipal building on the site of the old probate court building.

Councilman Walter Ballantyne called meetings of the city council committees on public lands, finance and Parkman fund of which he is chairman and of the committee on ordinances in the absence of its chairman, John A. Coulthurst. The purpose of the meetings is to close up the business of the year and of the work of the committees.

Reasons given by the finance commission for asking for deferred action are that salary increases should be included in the year's budget and that it was not in conformity with sound financial policy to grant increases so late in the fiscal year. Further it would add an additional burden of \$27,000 per year on the incoming administration without its consent.

As regards the new police station proposed for district 2 the commission says that while a new station seems necessary funds for providing it should come from a different source and that taking \$150,000 from the street lighting appropriation would leave that fund insufficient for its purpose.

BOOT AND SHOE FREIGHT RATES ARE CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission today heard arguments in the question of the investigation and suspension of advances in rates on boots and shoes from Boston, New York and other eastern points to Atlanta, Ga. Neither Boston nor New York was represented in the arguments. Certain southern railroads have been seeking to advance these rates for some time and more than a year ago gave notice that the commodity rates established by the commission were to be withdrawn and boots and shoes rated as first class from Boston and New York to southern destinations.

Before the change became effective the advance was suspended by the commission, and the arguments today are on the question of whether they should be permitted to go into effect. Evidence was taken last fall in a number of southern cities. The case now comes for a final decision. The carriers claim that the lower rates now prevailing were established through a misunderstanding.

NEW COLLECTOR ASCERTAINS DUTIES

WASHINGTON—John F. Malley, collector of international revenue is in Washington conferring with international revenue officials with regard to his duties. He finds he will have nothing to do in the Boston office with sorting and classifying the income tax returns from that city. After he has secured all available income tax data he will send them to Washington, where they will be arranged in the office of the collector of international revenue. Representative Murray introduced Mr. Malley to President Wilson this morning.

BENJ. FRANKLIN TO BE HONORED

Several surprises are planned for the program of the two hundred and eighth anniversary celebration in honor of Benjamin Franklin held at the Boston City Club this evening by the Franklin Typographical Society, the Boston Typographical Society, the Board of Trade and the Club of Printing House Craftsmen.

Speakers include James T. Williams, the Rev. R. Perry Bush of Chelsea, Philip Hale, and George H. Ellis. The Lotus quartet sings and other music will be supplied by an orchestra.

Numbered among your friends there probably are several business men who will be glad to have you send copies of the Monitor which contain news showing the sentiment which makes itself apparent in the various markets. It is helpful for any business man to read the Monitor.

NEW BRIDGE TO WINTHROP WILL BE BEGUN SOON

War Department Approves Plan
for Spans Over Belle Isle Inlet
to Replace Structure Built
Seventy-Five Years Ago

BIDDING ON IN WEEK

Approval of plans for the new bridge between East Boston and Winthrop at the Belle Isle inlet by Secretary of War Garrison was received by the bridge and ferry division today. An appropriation of \$55,000 has been made and bids will be advertised on Jan. 24. Work of construction will begin soon afterward.

The bridge will connect Saratoga street in East Boston and Main street, Winthrop. It will give a safe crossing and will eliminate a sharp turn at the Boston end of the old structure. Heavy auto-trucks and automobiles can cross without reducing speed.

The new bridge will mark the passing of one of the last of the old toll bridges built by the Chelsea Point Bridge Corporation in 1839. Winthrop voluntarily agreed to bear 40 per cent of the cost. The new bridge will be built alongside the old one and as soon as the former is done the latter will be removed.

FORESTRY BRANCH PLANNED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A movement is on foot here to establish a local branch of the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PROMISES TO ASSIST GOVERNOR WALSH

"Heartiest Cooperation" of Department of Justice Assured Massachusetts Executive in His Effort to Reorganize Boston & Maine—Personal Letter Explains

From Washington comes a pledge to Governor Walsh of the "heartiest cooperation" of the federal department of justice in the Governor's effort to reorganize the Boston & Maine railroad system following the coming separation of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

Washington's word of encouragement to Governor Walsh comes direct from the attorney-general, James C. McReynolds. John F. Meaney, secretary to his excellency the Governor, today gave out a copy of the attorney-general's letter to the Bay State Governor. The communication follows:

The Attorney General,
Washington, Jan. 9, 1914.
His Excellency, the Hon. David I. Walsh,
Governor of Massachusetts:

My Dear Governor—I thank you very sincerely for your letter of Jan. 7, enclosing an advance copy of your inaugural message to the Legislature, which I have read with great interest.

Naturally the part concerning the railroads was of the utmost moment to me, and I am delighted by the calm but forceful and energetic way in which you

NEW GALLERIES OF ART MUSEUM TO OPEN IN FALL

November Is Time Set by Presi-
dent Lane—Officers Are Re-
elected at Annual Meeting

Gardiner M. Lane has been reelected president of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Francis Lee Higginson has been reelected treasurer.

It is expected that the galleries of the new Robert Dawson Evans wing will be ready to open in November, said Mr. Lane in his annual report to the trustees at their annual meeting yesterday. He pointed out that there will be need of increase of subscriptions to meet the estimated \$16,000 annual expense of maintaining these new galleries. There were 219,750 visitors to the museum during the year 1913.

The annual subscribers now number 1725, an increase of 15 for the year. The gifts for the year totaled \$454,231.53, the most notable being the increase of the Evans memorial fund to \$1,000,000 by Mrs. Robert Dawson Evans.

The following were elected members of the committee on the museum: The director, ex-officio, chairman; president, ex-officio, treasurer, ex-officio, William Sturgis Bigelow, Alexander Cochrane, Denman W. Ross, Morris Gray, Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, George Robert White. The visiting committees were reappointed.

Mrs. Washington B. Thomas and Bayard Warren were added to the committee to visit the Chinese and Japanese department and George Peabody Gardner was made chairman of the committee to visit the print department.

EIGHTH GRADE TEACHERS HEAR OF STANDARD

Professor Ballou as Speaker at
Conference Tells Results of
Investigations Carried on in
Newton for Better Ratings

Standardization of English require-
ments in elementary schools is the object
of a series of experiments being con-
ducted by Harvard University and the
Newton public schools under direction
of Prof. Frank W. Ballou, who is now
Joseph Lee fellow for research in educa-
tion. The fellowship is supported
jointly by Harvard University and the
city of Newton.

The work has been going on more
than a year and a half and is nearly
completed. It will probably be ready for
public presentation next month.

The results of two other investigations in Newton will be made public some
time later. One deals with the transfer
into the high school of pupils who have
failed to make the necessary marks for
graduation from the eighth grade. The
other is on the relative progress of kin-
dergarten and non-kindergarten pupils
through elementary schools.

The first examination forms the sub-
ject of an address by Professor Ballou
given this afternoon before Boston teach-
ers of the eighth grade and principals.
This is the first of a series of grade
meetings to be held on Friday after-
noons. Augustine L. Rafter, assistant
superintendent of schools, presides at
the meeting, held in the Abraham Lincoln
schoolhouse. All eighth grades in the city
are closed this afternoon.

The investigation connected with
standardization has shown a greater
necessity for a standard by which to
gauge the quality of English composition
work than was at first supposed.
It even supports the claim some-
times made by pupils that the ratings
given their work have been un-
fair—it was found that the ratings given
by a group of teachers on the same work
of the same pupil showed an average
variation of 30 per cent. In one extreme
case a composition was marked 85 per
cent by one teacher, and zero by another.

The variations shown by a group of
persons are declared to be no greater
than those shown by one individual at
different times. A Boston high school
teacher set for himself a certain gen-
erally used standard of marking. For
punctuation he would give so much,
for capitalization, spelling, grammatical
construction each so much, etc. Then
he marked papers accordingly. These
markings were laid aside. Later the
same papers, by the same teacher,
were marked a second time according to
the standard of marking previously de-
cided upon. The second markings dif-
fered greatly from the first.

The experiments in grading English
compositions are confined to teachers and
pupils of the eighth grade. They were
first made in Newton, then in Revere.
Now they are being conducted in Boston
and in Arlington. The same set of pa-
pers produced by Newton pupils are
used in all.

These papers were written by eighth
grade pupils on regular topics, according
to rules governing their regular work,
and under conditions intended to allow
the pupils to do their best representa-
tive work. The teacher selected a list
of subjects equal to at least one half
of her class. The endeavor was to make
the subjects concrete, thoroughly
familiar and interesting, dealing with
personal experience and observation, and
of a nature to insure, first-hand treat-
ment. The list was then extended by
subjects recommended by the class.

The children were asked to write a
theme, not more than two pages, and
were given an hour in which to do it.
A second hour was given if wished. They
were permitted to correct their work
with the aid of a dictionary and to re-
write. From these papers representative
selections for marking were made. Each
paper was provided with a serial number,
and the text reproduced with its number.
The text was then ready for distribu-
tion among the teachers to be marked.
The teachers also were given serial num-
bers and their markings tabulated under
them.

Interpretation of the tabulations, is
now in process. Two of the findings al-
ready have been mentioned. From them
it is expected to secure a composition
scale which can be used by educators as
a standard. The tests have shown fur-
ther that the ratings of teachers improve
and become more uniform with practice.

PROGRESSIVES WANT BOARD WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester Pro- gressives will file a bill with the Leg- islature, requesting commission form of government for Worcester. The city committee reelected Dr. George A. Slo- comb chairman and William C. McDonald, vice-chairman.

MAJOR ADDS BIG LIST OF INCREASES TO CITY PAYROLL

Mayor Fitzgerald today announced the
most sweeping list of salary increases
that he has made since he was inaugu-
rated. The raises cover many of the
city employees who have not benefited
by the advances made previously this
month.

Explaining the increases in salary, the
total amount of which will be thousands
of dollars, the mayor in a statement
said that these advances are made by
the heads of departments and that he
merely approves them. The mayor said
he did not know the total amount, but
said that there are 14,000 city employees,
and it is only right that with the in-
creased cost of living salaries should be
raised accordingly, with due regard for
the city treasury.

He maintained that Boston is the only
place where the mayor is burdened with
signing every appointment over \$3 a
day and every increase in salary over
\$3 a day. He said that provision should
be made for attending to this matter
with one stroke of the pen at the be-
ginning of the year.

The salary increases in the auditing
department date back to Jan. 1 of this
year. They raise the salaries of Daniel
J. Falvey and John F. Woods, from
\$1200 to \$1300; William D. Nagle and
Thomas M. Lannon from \$1100 to \$1200;
James E. Gallivan, from \$900 to \$1100
per year.

Under the will of Eliza S. Converse
of Malden, \$10,000 will be given to the
Malden Industrial Aid Society in June.
Ten years ago Mr. Converse left the fund
for assisting employees of his rubber
factories with the provision that at the
end of 10 years it should be turned over
to the aid society.

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Financial Needs Problem Facing Italian Parliament

ITALY IS SAID TO BE IN NEED OF NEW PARTY

Existence of Organization Devoted to Right Relations of Capital and Labor Is Urged as Present-Day Necessity

PROBLEMS ARE MANY

(Special to the Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy.—The Houses of Parliament, being up until Feb. 3, no more parliamentary discussion on the speech of the minister of the treasury can take place until that day, but it does not prevent analysis and examination in the press. Under the Italian law, however, the government can proceed with disbursements for a time, until the budget is disposed off by the action of the Chamber of Deputies.

As the subject of this immediate budget develops, and as the general financial question is more broadly understood in Italy it will be seen that the existence of a party truly devoted to the right relations of capital and labor is a necessity, if for no more reason than to remind men of the need for constant watchfulness. So far as the views of the more outstanding parliamentarians are concerned, the resumption of business by the Chamber will give the country a chance to hear them.

Italy has some grave problems before her, some of the greater being her relations toward other powers consequent upon the African war and the war of the Balkan allies with Turkey; the question whether a great loan shall be contracted is one that cannot be kept in the background; the vital question of the complete independence of the state of all interference on the part of the papacy; the great need of a system of state schooling that shall give the people sound elementary education and insure that it shall be given; the need of the great Liberal party, for the time represented by the Giolitti majority, to define its attitude and to deal firmly with social and economic reforms instead of letting such work fall into the hands of a noisy parliamentary group that make the name of Socialist a cloak for some very odd doctrines; the patent right of southern Italy to be helped, educated and morally strengthened, that it may be lifted out of the slough into which centuries of misgovernment and superstition have cast it; these questions call for united action and corporate unselfishness.

The mean personalities of party invecitive, the miserable intrigues of small

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON.—"The Whirl" 7:45.
CASTLE—"The Mind-the-Paint Girl" 2:10, 8:10.
HOLLIS—"The Marriage Market," 8.
KEITH—"Vanderbilt," 8.
MAJESTIC—"Little Women," 8:10.
PARK—"Miss May Robson," 8:10.
PLYMOUTH—"The Trial Cover," 8:05.
SHUBERT—"All About," 8.
TREMONT—"Miss Ethel Barrymore," 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 8:30 p. m., twelfth Symphony rehearsal, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twelfth Symphony concert, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., violin recital, Eugene Ysaye; Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., People's Choral Union concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Friday, 8 p. m., "Bohème."
Saturday, 8 p. m., "Samson and Delilah"; 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Miss Bort, principal soloist.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO—"Miss Frances Starr."
BOOTH—"Truella."
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."
COMEDY—"Kitty McKay."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
CRITERION—"Young Wisdom."
EMPIRE—"Miss Maudie Burke."
GAIETY—"Miss Elsie Ferguson."
GARRICK—"Eliza Comes to Stay."
HILSON—"William Collier."
KNICKERBOCKER—"New Henrietta."
LITTLE—"The Philanderer."
LYCEUM—"Miss Billie Burke."
MANHATTAN—"Forbes-Robertson."
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago."
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Ray."
WALLACK—"Cyril Maude in 'Grumpy'."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Fanny's First Play."
FINE ARTS—Repertory.
FOWLER—"David Warfield."
HAYES—"William Dodge."
HUBBARD—"The Doll Girl."

party politics and the passion of faction can do Italy no more good than they have. Other countries. But though the burden of solving these problems may seem great, it is not too great for the intelligence and patriotism of the Italians.

Though much that meets the eye of the northerner in Italian politics and in Italian private economy may breed criticism, a fair and cool estimate of the Italy of today can never be made unless it is remembered that Italy has performed a marvelous feat in emerging from the past, and taking her place in the present. In the performance of that feat huge obstacles have been sur-

mounted, unspeakable sacrifices have been made and an adroit wisdom displayed which statesmen in other countries might well emulate. From the days of Mazzini and Cavour, of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, the world has been witnessing the slow building of an Italian public opinion, a national sentiment and a determination to be freed from darkness.

Italy has now arrived at the end of the first stage: the primitive violence of physical revolution is no longer needed, and the nation will continue its course toward the mark of moral and intellectual freedom.

MR. AND MRS. F. B. SAYRE SPEND DAY IN THE WELSH MOUNTAINS



(Reproduced by permission)

Royal hotel, where President Wilson's daughter spent Dec. 25

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The stay which Mrs. Francis B. Sayre made at the American embassy in London, during which President Wilson's daughter made the acquaintance of the English capital and was welcomed by its inhabitants, was broken by a visit to Cambridge and its university. Following upon the sight-seeing and entertainments, which have filled Mr. and Mrs. Sayre's visit in England, came the contrast of a holiday in the quietness of the Welsh mountains.

FRENCH AIRSHIP PROGRAM TOLD BY MINISTER FOR WAR

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—Though the Minister for War, M. Noulens, has not had the opportunity of making any statement in the Chamber with regard to the questions asked concerning the administration of the national aviation subscriptions, General Bernard, the head of the military aeronautical department, has made a written declaration to the Matin.

No definite program, General Bernard states, was ever laid down for the air fleet, neither did the government ever make any promise with regard to the purchase of a certain number of aeroplanes every year. He further explained that the number of aeroplanes ordered from constructors was in accordance with the number which the service could make use of.

The budget funds provided for the purchase of aeroplanes had been used to meet the extra expenditure per aeroplane, it having been found that the 15,000 francs allowed by the national committee was not sufficient.

MARIOUT RAILWAY SALE IS PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
CAIRO, Egypt.—According to a statement in the Akhram, the ministers and advisers have been in communication on the subject of purchasing the Mariout railway from the Khedive's Khassa. It is believed that the government and the Khassa have come to an almost complete agreement on the question, but no details are allowed to leak out in connection with the transaction.

Rushdy Pasha, minister of justice, came down to Alexandria recently and had a special interview with the Khedive on the question, his Excellency having been delegated by the council of ministers, it is understood, to inform his Highness of the council's proposals.



(Reproduced by permission)

View from Royal hotel, Capel Curig, near Mt. Snowdon

BRITISH DIRECTOR OF NAVAL EDUCATION TELLS NEW PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)
READING, Eng.—The Headmasters' Conference held its annual meetings recently at Reading. The feature of the first day's meeting was an address by Sir J. A. Ewing, the director of naval education, on the new admiralty scheme for admitting as naval cadets boys who have finished their public school education.

Until 1913 boys had been accepted at Osborne between 13 and 14 years of age, that being the "natural break" between the preparatory and the public school. Instead of the public school the boys then received training at Osborne and Dartmouth. This method was still to be adhered to for the main supply of naval officers, but the supply would be supplemented by taking boys at the other natural break, 18 years of age, so as not to interfere with their ordinary education and so as not to play into the hands of the crammer.

From the admiralty point of view the inevitable drawback was that this only permitted of a very short period of professional training. They hoped to see that only boys of very considerable ability would be accepted in the new way, and with such ability they might be able to overcome the handicap. The qualifications desired in naval cadets entered in this way were substantially, first, a good general education, not specifically a classical education, but an education in which, apart from the humane studies, there would be a considerable bias towards mathematics, mechanics, and natural science.

These boys would become lieutenants about one year later than the boys who went through Osborne. The number of boys who had come forward in 1913 was probably not so great as would be

RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY URGED

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant Says Reconciliation of Two Countries Is Necessary for Peace of Europe, Which He Declares Is Threatened by Conditions

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—Revolution brought about by war, or revolution brought about by Socialism, are the two horns of the dilemma with which Baron d'Estournelles de Constant sees Europe faced.

The baron, the famous French advocate for peace, is the organizer of the Franco-German Permanent Interparliamentary committee, and in an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung he declares that the dilemma can only be avoided by the rapprochement of France and Germany.

This rapprochement is not a dream, he continues in the same article. Irreconcilable enemies have become reconciled, as has been shown in the case of France and England after Fashoda, of England and Russia, and of Russia and Japan. The only two countries which believe themselves to be irreconcilable are France and Germany, and because of this the whole world lives in uncertainty of what the morrow will bring forth.

A war between France and Germany would be, as Sir Edward Grey said, on a similar contingency arising between France and England. "A folly and a crime," a crime which, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant adds, must not be committed.

The Franco-German rapprochement

which the governments dare not discuss, proceeds the French peace advocate, is becoming a popular demand in both countries, as well as in Alsace. Peace in fact is desired by the whole world. The Czar, though often described as of warlike tendencies, created the Hague tribunal, and it is not likely that his experience in the Far East has made him anxious for war.

The Russian government, though credited with stirring up strife in the Balkans, really did everything in its power to prevent a general conflict. In England, Edward VII, in spite of what may be said to the contrary, labored in the cause of peace, and his son will certainly not compromise those labors. The one approach levied against the German Emperor in his empire is that he is too humane. Time after time, to the baron's certain knowledge, he has proved the sincerity of his wish for conciliation.

To bring this rapprochement about, advises Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, let the men of goodwill in both countries unite in their efforts and, if need be, force the governments to take measures in the direction of mutual trust and understanding. Let discussions take place concerning mutual concessions which Germany and France can make to each other, agreeable to themselves and to Alsace. Let an end be put to that policy of mutual distrust which is responsible for the burden of taxation caused by ever increasing armaments.

FIVE ZEPPELINS TO GO TO KIEL

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The Zeppelin docks at Friedrichshafen are very busy. It is stated that five new air cruisers of the Zeppelin type will leave the docks for Kiel in the spring, two for the army, two for the navy, and one passenger ship. At Potsdam work is also going forward briskly in connection with the new docks on the Havel. Two airships are in process of building, one being destined for the army, while the second will be added to the fleet of passenger ships. The Sachsen is to be seen almost daily over Berlin with full complement of passengers.

NORWAY DEFENSE URGED ON PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—A deputation of members of the Conservative and Liberal parties presented an address recently to the premier, Gunnar Knudsen, asking him to place before the Storting a proposal that it should supply the necessary grants for the development of the defense of the country.

The deputation laid stress on the position of Norway in the event of a European war. The premier promised to communicate the address to his colleagues.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK COLLAPSE REVEALS RESERVE FUND GONE

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—The sudden collapse of the Indian specie bank, which was certainly the strongest of the purely Indian banks in this country, after successfully resisting an attempt by a shareholder to have it compulsorily wound up, has given a further shock to confidence in native banking.

It appears from the winding up order passed by the Bombay high court recently that the reserve fund of 15 lakhs has disappeared, that 60 lakhs has been advanced to pearl speculators who have become insolvent, that 50 lakhs has been invested in land transactions and that the bank has entered into silver transactions to the extent of 300 lakhs. Further, the directors are indebted to the bank to the extent of 12 lakhs.

This is certainly not the least damaging of the facts brought out by the crash. With regard to the silver transactions, these have since been estimated at 4½ crores of rupees. The holdings of the specie bank in silver have been ac-

quired by a London syndicate at the current rate, which means a loss to the bank of 30 lakhs of rupees.

The great danger of the situation is that the panic which has been occasioned by these revelations may cause a run upon some of the European banks, which are perfectly sound, and are well-managed, but which, if called upon to meet a stampede of the kind which threatens, might find it difficult to liquidate their resources. Fortunately the long drawn out nature of the crisis promises in itself to modify the severity of the panic.

FRENCH MINISTER RESIGNS OFFICES

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—It is announced by the "Figaro" that M. Caillaux, the minister of finance in the Doumergue cabinet, has resigned his position as president of the Credit Foncier Egyptian and also as president of the Credit Foncier Argentin.

PROSPERITY IS NOW PREDICTED FOR ALBANIANS

Wilhelm von Wied Takes the Reins of Government as Balkans Turn Their Attention to Development of Trade

EXCHANGES POSSIBLE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—Considerable speculation is heard in Vienna as to the probable fate of Albania and her new Prince, Wilhelm von Wied, who arrives in Albania on Jan. 15, 1914.

Many of the inhabitants of Vienna know the Balkans well, and some few have traveled in Albania, either for pleasure or business. These all agree that it is a country of surprises. The most marked deference is paid both to the country and its inhabitants, for the Austrians respect courage, and they know full well that the Albanian is very bold and perfectly fearless.

The heads of the various tribes, who are successful in ruling the turbulent spirits who belong to the clan are men of character and great intelligence. They have been in Vienna on various errands, and the authorities have found them very difficult to coerce or manipulate. No indication has been received of the position that these men are taking up toward the new prince or king, as he may be called. Meetings have been held, and men who represent a certain section of the community have been called to attend them, but it is not at all certain that they really represent the feeling of Albania.

Wilhelm von Wied is, according to all accounts, a military man par excellence, and as such should win the hearts of his new subjects. Those who know him speak of him as a man of deeds rather than of words. According to all accounts, too, he does not intend to take any risks. His capital will be Durazzo, a port of call for steamers, with a good harbor. Thus he will be able to place his wife and children in safety should they be threatened at any time.

The feeling that the task he has undertaken is most difficult is prevalent in Vienna, but it is also possible that the Viennese mistake the situation entirely. The Albanians will probably be astute enough to know that their chance of independence has come now, and that if they fail to take it, they may be threatened with occupation by Austrian and Italian troops.

Durazzo, formerly an island, is now joined to the mainland, by a marsh, and like most of the Albanian coast is badly drained, whilst salt is extracted from the swampy ground. The Albanian shepherds are accustomed to come down to these swamps in the winter with their flocks and leave for the mountains in summer, and the Turkish government frequently punished them in the past for their incursions into Turkish territory, and for carrying out raids in neighboring lands, by cutting off their return to the mountains.

The inhabitants of the city of Durazzo are described as being educated, the majority being able to write and read, many books being circulated in the place, while the trade carried on with ports in other countries naturally brings them into contact with peoples of all nations. Durazzo, the ancient Dyrrachium, was connected with Elbasan by a Roman road, the greater part of which is now destroyed. The port too, was built by the Romans, and many traces of their occupation may be observed today. It is probable that a railway will be run from Durazzo to Elbasan to Monastir, where it will join the Orient railway, which runs thence to Salonika.

The Albanian railway question will be of great importance, as it is most probable that either Durazzo or Valona will be the port on the best and quickest route to the East. The wisdom of the Romans in using the ports will be justified, as usual. If the overland route from Brindisi-Durazzo or Valona-Salonika is chosen, for the far East, and the best commercial opinion in Austria-Hungary believes that this is inevitable, the whole aspect of the Balkans will be changed.

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The trade routes, which were via Vienna for the most part, will then be diverted to the Adriatic ports of Albania.

It would seem that a time of great prosperity awaits not only the Albanians but the Serbs and Montenegrins especially should the two nations unite definitely, Montenegrin ports being used for Serbian trade or Serbia making an alliance with Albania, and using her excellent ports. One fact stands out beyond all others on the Balkan peninsula today; the keys to the Balkans are its railways, and the Serbs are showing their wisdom in fighting every inch of the ground with Austria-Hungary, and in their determination to keep every mile of the Orient railways, running through their territory, in their own hands.

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New Nationalism vs. Radicalism Issue in France

PLANS OF NEW PARTY STIRRING FRENCH POLITICS

Policy of M. Poincaré Against Radicalism Is Said to Be the Main Issue When the Ballot Boxes Are Opened for Election

M. BRIAND IS FACTOR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—About a year ago, when all France was talking of the New Nationalism, and M. Poincaré was taking the step of making the voice of his country heard in the councils of Europe, in a way it had not been heard for many years, Europe realized that a change was coming over the policy of the Republic.

The very fact that at the moment of the outbreak of the Balkan war, M. Poincaré threw overboard all the traditions of diplomacy and boldly embarked on a policy of persuading Europe to hold a peace conference whilst the armies of the combatants were actually coming into collision, showed that a new political ideal was dawning on the Quai d'Orsay.

Ever since the debacle of 1870, the foreign policy of France had been summed up in the word "revanche," and she had never stirred a hairsbreadth from the path of preparing herself for the day when the immortelles which decorated the statue of the city of Strasbourg, in the Place de la Concorde, were to be exchanged for garlands of flowers.

The New Nationalism pointed to the emergence of France from so narrow an environment. For the first time since the "hechs" of the German officers saluted the German Emperor in the Galleries of Versailles, a French statesman was found taking the lead in the councils of Europe. For the moment, the country was enthusiastic. When President Fallières' term of office came to an end, M. Poincaré became President.

M. Clemenceau Defeated

M. Clemenceau had the worst of the struggle at the presidential election at Versailles. He had his revenge a few weeks later when he justified the sobriquet, by which he is known, by driving M. Briand from office. Aristide Briand, sometime socialist, deputy and twice prime minister of France, had served in M. Poincaré's last cabinet, and had become the heir of the Poincaré policy. His defeat in the Chamber was less a defeat for himself than a defeat for the President and for the New Nationalism.

It was so understood everywhere, and when the government pack was reshuffled and M. Barthou became prime minister, with M. Briand as a member of his cabinet, it became clear that another struggle with the "Cabinet breaker" was only a matter of time.

Rightly or wrongly, M. Clemenceau had convinced himself that the New Nationalism meant two things: it meant the gradual rehabilitation of clericalism, and it meant subservience to the armchair barons. M. Briand had not then made use of a phrase which he employed during the late crisis, that the country cannot live on anti-clericalism alone, but both he and M. Poincaré had pointed to some redistribution of the political loaves and fishes which might bring the monarchists and clericals once more within the active life of the nation.

Service Bill Passed

Then came the passing of the three years' service bill, which meant taking away from their employment all of the men on the peace footing for an extra year's training with the colors. This meant, of course, an immensely increased military expenditure coming on the top of an enormous financial deficit, and here M. Clemenceau, and perhaps even more, M. Caillaux, saw the emergence of the armor baron. To M. Caillaux, the enormous increased permanent expenditure foreshadowed by the change, spelled financial disorganization, if not something worse.

He had already made an attempt, as

prime minister, to strengthen as he believed, the finances of the country by opening the bourse to German securities, by a negotiation he had not confided to his own ambassador, and had seen that policy crushed by an overwhelming vote of the Senate. He still, however, had hopes that the economic outlook might be improved if the three years' service bill were allowed to lapse or was withdrawn at the end of its first year.

He joined, therefore, with M. Clemenceau and M. Combes in the effort to drive M. Briand from office. It was clear, however, that the Republican left alone could not dispose of the Republican right under M. Briand, and of the extreme right, which was certain to support him. Their forces were, therefore, strengthened by the adhesion of M. Jaures and the Socialists, who were opposed root and branch to the Poincaré ideal, and to the political measures which had been carried by M. Briand.

Having succeeded in massing the whole of the Radical left, M. Caillaux delivered his attack on M. Barthou. The excuse for the attack was the exemption of the new rent from taxation, but what was at stake was the whole policy of the New Nationalism. M. Briand fought with the splendid courage and ability for which he is so justly renowned, and the Barthou cabinet was only defeated by a narrow margin.

When, however, M. Poincaré attempted to reconstruct the Barthou cabinet, as the Briand cabinet had been reconstructed, under the leadership of M. Barthou, he found such a policy was no longer possible. M. Ribot failed and then M. Dupuy. After that it became evident that for the moment at any rate, M. Poincaré was defeated.

The formation of the Radical ministry was, however, entrusted to M. Doumergue, and not to M. Caillaux. Nevertheless, M. Caillaux entered it as minister for finance, and M. Clemenceau blessed it from the background. It became evident even then, that the New Nationalism, though defeated, was not destroyed. One after another, the policies for which M. Briand had stood had to be accepted by the new ministers.

Electoral Reform

Electoral reform, which M. Clemenceau dreaded as a means of giving Caesars rather than simple deputies to the Chamber, was accepted, though obviously without any intention of its being pushed forward. The three years' service bill could not be dropped, and the new ministers had to satisfy themselves with a hopeful declaration that it might be dispensed with at the end of the first year. Even then, the enormous deficit of two budgets had to be faced, and it was only in the method of raising the money that the Doumergue cabinet was able to separate itself from the policy of M. Briand.

M. Briand did not for one moment acknowledge his defeat. He immediately plunged into the organization of a new party, the effects of the formation of which it is difficult to fathom. The news that M. Deleasse is giving up the embassy in St. Petersburg to return to Paris and join this party will not lessen the anxieties of M. Clemenceau and his lieutenants. The elections in the coming spring will be undoubtedly the most interesting and the most important which have taken place in France for many years.

MASAI CASE TAKEN FROM THE COURTS

(Special to the Monitor)
MOMBASA, British East Africa—The appeal court has confirmed the high court's decision holding that the courts are not competent to try the Masai case. The Masai case, it will be recalled, arose out of the proposal to transfer the Masai tribe from their Northern reserve to a position south of the Uganda railway.

Certain members of the tribe, the plaintiffs in the case, held that the tribe were still entitled to the Northern reserve as the chiefs and elders were not at liberty to enter into the agreement with the governor of the East African protectorate.

SOCIALIST WHO SHOOK KAISER'S HAND DISPLEASES HIS PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—During the Kaiser's visit to the new King Ludwig III. of Bavaria, in Munich, the burgomaster and the town council entertained the Emperor William II. and the Empress in the town hall.

The chairman of the town council, Herr Wittl, who is a socialist, and is also the manager of the socialist party's paper in Munich, being present, was greeted cordially with a handshake by William II. and the Empress also engaged him in a prolonged conversation. This conduct has aroused the profound indignation of the socialist press, and the Vorwaerts, the leading party organ, is at a loss to understand this behavior before royalty, and is waiting for fur-

FRENCH AVIATOR NOW HOLDS ALTITUDE RECORD OF WORLD



(Copyright by Topical)
M. Legagneux in his machine ready to make an ascension

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—At Frejus recently M. Legagneux, the aviator, broke the world's altitude record by ascending to a height of 6150 meters, or 20,172 feet. This was the figure registered by his barometer and it will probably be accepted as a world's record.

When he had reached an altitude of 12,000 feet M. Legagneux had to struggle for five minutes without making any progress, apparently owing to his monoplane getting into a stratum of rarefied air. M. Legagneux came to the ground after having been in the air for an hour and 49 minutes.

M. Legagneux first secured the altitude record in December, 1910, when he climbed to a height of about 10,130 feet. After this had been four times beaten M. Legagneux was again successful in 1912, when he rose to an altitude of 17,500 feet, but this was subsequently beaten by Garros, 18,316 feet, and Perreyon, 19,232 feet.

TURKEY WANTS ISLANDS BACK

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The Porte has addressed a circular to the Ottoman representatives abroad reiterating its standpoint in regard to the Aegean islands settlement, and emphasizing the fact that any solution which did not restore to Turkey the islands facing the Asiatic coast, would be regarded by Turkey as absolutely unacceptable.

CALCUTTA POSTAL EMPLOYEES SEEK AN ADVANCE IN WAGES

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—In Calcutta as in London there are postal grievances which, according to the postal employees themselves, require urgently to be looked into. A memorial addressed to the director-general of posts and telegraphs in India is published in the papers praying that the wages of the postal employees in Calcutta may be increased by 25 per cent.

The postal employees in India are not yet organized in the thorough manner of their congeners in England, and the tone of the petition is correspondingly humble; but the hardships set forth in it are undeniable, and are appreciated by every one whose lot is cast in the "City of Palaces," as Calcutta has been called.

The memorial states that the average pay of a postoffice clerk in Calcutta is Rs.46 per month (less than £3) and out of this he has to pay at least Rs.20 for rent. This is a very fair illustration of the manner in which rent allows up income in Calcutta, which is notoriously one of the dearest places to live in the world.

Crying as the grievance is, however,

the petition is pitched in such humble strains as these: "Your memorialist is encouraged by instances of the paternal solicitude of the government for the welfare of its servants, and feels sanguine that this humble representation, setting forth his pitiable condition, would move you to adopt measures calculated to afford him adequate relief from the heavy pressure of hardship and want."

Considering how small the pay of the postoffice employee is, and how really splendid is the work he does, there is no one in Calcutta who does not hope that this request will be listened to.

ABOUT 100,000 SCOTTISH MINERS GET AN ADVANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the neutral chairman and arbiter of the Scottish Coal trade conciliation board, has issued his decision on the man's claim for an increase of 18 1/2 per cent on the basis of the rates prevailing in 1888, which is equivalent to about 9d. per day.

His lordship's decision is that the miners shall receive an increase of 6 1/2 per cent on the 1888 basis, which is equal to 3d. per day. The increases will affect about 100,000 miners in Scotland. The new rate of wages will count as from Dec. 16, or Dec. 17 according to the colliery pay day.

This advance places the wage of the Scottish miners at 7s. 6d. per day, which rate prevailed up to the end of October last when the decision of Lord Balfour reduced it to 7s. 3d.

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M. RIBOT FINDS FINANCE POLICY UNSATISFACTORY

French Statesman Says His Country Is Passing Through the Most Critical Period It Has Seen for About Forty Years

METHODS CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—As an indication of the trend of public opinion against the policy of the present government may be cited the speech made before a crowded and expectant Senate by M. Ribot, a statesman whose independence, integrity and ability are beyond criticism.

The financial policy which M. Caillaux had outlined to the finance committee was attacked by M. Ribot in the most unmeasured terms, with the result that even men of moderate views who were disposed for the sake of peace and quietness to support the ministry in its temporary financial proposals will be compelled to hesitate before voting for the government's financial methods.

They were passing, M. Ribot said, through certainly the most critical period since 1871. M. Caillaux had estimated their ordinary deficit at £600,000,000, but this was a mere juggling of figures. As to the latter's proposal that the in-

QUESTION OF LEGALITY OF THE IRISH ARMS EDICT IS RAISED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Gibson Bowles, in a letter to the Times, vigorously criticizes the statement of the attorney-general that the government had not been advised that the recent proclamations forbidding the importation of arms into Ireland were ultra vires. Mr. Bowles contends that they are ultra vires and cannot be sustained.

IRISH NATIONAL MUSEUM SEEKS LOAN OF RELICS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In a letter to the Times, the director of the National Museum of Ireland refers to the recent return, by the museum authorities, to Lord Massereene, of the mace and Speaker's chair of the Irish Parliament which Lord Massereene had sent some years previously for exhibition.

The return was of course made at the request of the owner, and in his letter, after speaking of Lord Massereene's courtesy in lending such an interesting family relic, Count Plunkett says that, whilst the chair was in charge of the museum authorities, Lord Massereene permitted an Irish firm to make a copy of it.

"Some time ago," Count Plunkett continues, "we acquired the official robes worn by the last Speaker, the Rt. Hon. John Foster, ancestor of Lord Massereene. We have many interesting exhibits relating to Mr. Foster and other leading men of the Irish Parliament, and I should be glad to obtain for the museum the loan of any fresh material worthily illustrating the period of Irish history from 1776 to 1800."

come tax bill would produce the future revenue required, he was disposed, he said, so far as the ordinary expenditure was concerned, to consent to a form of income tax if in the present condition of affairs it would lead to conciliation, but what they really had to face was a question of patriotism.

He fully realized that it was necessary to perfect their fiscal system, so as to obtain the full advantages of which it was capable, but they must know how much this new income tax would produce. He did not think for a moment that it could reach as much as £100,000,000, and it most certainly could not produce anything like £300,000,000 of fresh revenue as had been represented.

It was quite evident that if they did not seek help provisionally they would be, for a period of two years at least, in a constant state of having a heavy deficit, which would be extremely dangerous under present conditions. In any case they could not hope to obtain before 1916 any such sums as the minister had outlined.

Referring to the extraordinary expenditure, M. Ribot wished to say that he personally greatly regretted that M. Caillaux had withdrawn the loan. He had himself been obliged to admit that he was unable to indicate any definite figure as to the sums to be eventually obtained by loan. This in itself was a very grave matter.

Neither the Chamber nor the administration had failed to give the required time to throw light on the present state of things, which could only be described as one of grave disorder. Could it be supposed that any government could continue, as at present, to consent to the expenditure that was weekly being incurred by the administration without any consent or control on the part of the Chamber. All this had been unanimously condemned by the finance committee, and the situation was altogether unprecedented.

The proposed issue of treasury bonds for £500,000,000, which is M. Caillaux's remedy for postponing the loan, M. Ribot deemed extremely dangerous. In the present state of Europe it was nothing short of sheer recklessness for any nation to be burdened with heavy debts repayable at short notice. It was, moreover, very risky for a minister of finance to put himself in the hands of financial institutions in this manner, and he was afraid that the Bank of France was mixed up in this operation, and that the very capital intended for purely commercial development was to be used to help the minister to extract himself from his self-imposed burden.

It would be quite possible for some millions of these bonds to replace the ordinary commercial paper held by the bank without it being publicly known, but if such were the case it would be a disastrous and unjustifiable proceeding.

M. Ribot made some scathing remarks on M. Caillaux's statement that to meet the 1914 deficit of £700,000,000 on the ordinary budget and the additional military expenditure of £250,000,000 in Morocco the "acquired riches" of the "wealthy classes" would be available for taxation. The savings added to the capital of any business, whether £10,000 or £20,000, could not properly be classed as acquired riches, but were simply and plainly the tools of a trade.

In conclusion, he begged them not to prolong this situation but as soon as possible to issue the loan, adding that it was mainly to give this advice that he had intervened in the debate.

COLOGNE GETS GENEROUS GIFT

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Sir Ernest Cassel, who, though now considered an Englishman, was born at Cologne, has just made a present of New York city bonds to the value of 1,000,000 marks to the municipality of Cologne. The interest is to be used for charitable purposes, chiefly in the form of recreation homes for women, girls and children of the poorer population of the city.

NEW ENGINEERING LABORATORIES AT DUNDEE OPENED

Sir Alexander Kennedy, LL. D., Tells Young Men to Learn How to Use Their Knowledge

(Special to the Monitor)
DUNDEE, Scotland—Sir Alexander Kennedy, LL. D., London, recently opened the new engineering laboratories built for Dundee University College. Sir Alexander said that young engineers should have continually impressed upon them the very simple fact that the answer to any question could only be as accurate as the data on which that question was founded.

His second point dealt with the number of subjects taught. He said that there was more than a tendency to make technical teaching complete by covering an enormous number of subjects without considering the possibilities of the student himself in the way of receptiveness. Something had to be done in the future to prevent the overloading of time tables even in our own country.

A broad, of course, young men thought nothing of beginning lectures at 8 o'clock, and having more or less continuous work till late in the afternoon, but he did not think the product of this sort of cramming was at all satisfactory. The best that could be hoped for, and what was really to be aimed at, was that a student should have had a thorough grounding in the general principles underlying all branches of his work, should have become fairly familiar with some details in a very limited section of the work, and also, perhaps above all, should have learned how to use his wits in applying his general knowledge later on to the practical working of details in whatever branch was thrown in his way by circumstances.

AUSTRALIA PLANS ON PANAMA CANAL FAIR EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia—Communications have recently passed between the Federal government and the state cabinets in regard to the representation of Australia at the Panama canal exhibition. The proposal is to have an Australian court and send a combined exhibit representative of the production, industries and resources of the various states.

The premier, Hon. A. H. Peake, M. P., stated that the prime minister had informed the state government that the Commonwealth would contribute £200,000, and proposed that the states should supplement that amount on a population basis by an additional total of £60,000 or £70,000. "The South Australian Government," added Mr. Peake, "has decided that it will participate on a population basis."

SERBIA REFUSES RAILWAY DEMAND

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—According to information received from official quarters, it is stated that the Serbian government has refused to comply with the request to hand over the control of the railways running through her new territorial possessions, on the ground that for reasons of state interests these lines must remain under government management. In that case the claim for the compensation of the Orient Railway Company by Serbia has to be settled.

The other questions, which Count Vital and his companions came to discuss with the Austro-Hungarian section in Vienna, have been settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

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Board Gives Carmen Increase

Where They Affect Wages Decisions of Three Arbitrators in "L" Controversy Date Back to First of May Last Year

BACK WAGES ARE DUE

Wage increases are awarded the Boston Elevated railway employees by the three special arbitrators who have been hearing the points at issue for the past six months. They reached their decision which involves 9474 employees just before midnight last night.

The maximum wage rates will be increased as follows:

For surface car motormen and conductors, from 28.9 cents per hour to 32; rapid transit motormen, 30.3 to 34; rapid transit guards, 27.3 to 28.5; rapid transit brakemen, 24.5 to 24.75; rapid transit gatemen, 20 to 21; collectors, 17 to 19; trolley men, 22.2 to 23; yard crews, 19.5 to 21.5.

Where they affect wages, the decisions date back to May 1, 1913. In the case of employees other than blue uniformed men the advances must be paid immediately, including the back pay due from May 1, 1913. All blue uniform men must reach the maximum wage scale within five years after entering the employ of the company, and all present employees must reach the maximum wage scale five years from May 1, 1913.

Many grades are abolished in the various forms of employment so that there shall be uniformity in the wages received by each group. In the matter of reduction of hours a compromise is the result in nearly every case. For overtime work the board has drawn up a schedule giving 25 to 50 per cent of the hourly wage of each employee in addition to the regular wage for each hour or fraction of an hour over the maximum length of service under the terms of the 9 in 11 hour law.

The board finds against the employees in their demand for increased pay for night work over day work, for the abolition of piecework, which the board commends, and other minor claims. The union is urged to appoint at once a safety committee.

A feature of the report is denunciation of the method of construction of the Cambridge tube and of its ownership by the Elevated company.

The board recommends as strongly as possible that the city of Boston buy the tunnel at a fair valuation and then lease it to the company. The contract for the tunnel is called "unwarranted" and "inconsistent" with the general plan in force in Boston.

Realizing the strain that increased wages is apt to put on the company, the board declares that it is the duty of the public to make inquiry as to whether the road at the present time is being operated economically, efficiently and wisely, and, secondly, to determine whether it needs a recuperative period. The matter of too great a burden by universal 5-cent fares is touched upon.

One of the most striking features of the report is the declaration that the carmen should receive increased wages even were the road to be operated by a receiver. "The improvements by the road should not come out of the pockets of the men," the arbitrators find. "If the company were being operated by a receiver, he should pay the wages."

The report is signed by all three arbitrators, James J. Storrow, James L. Richards and James A. Vahey, but Mr. Richards, representing the company, files a dissenting opinion disagreeing with the finding for the unconditional advance in wages and with the criticism of the construction and ownership of the Cambridge tunnel.

All three arbitrators sign the award "in the belief that the men with good will and faith, will endeavor to aid the company to carry the heavy burden placed upon it by the award."

Gen. William A. Bancroft, president, said in behalf of the Boston Elevated Railway Company:

"The board of arbitration has given its decision, and we accept the same as we agreed to do. We entertain a kindly feeling toward our men, which we believe that they reciprocate, and we trust that they will cooperate with us in the conduct of the business so that not only may the public continue to be well served, but that our stockholders may get what they are entitled to; that is, a reasonable return upon their investment. So far as the management is concerned, it will treat the men with entire fairness and with genuine friendliness."

When the wage dispute arose and failed to be settled by counsel the question was referred to a special arbitration board, consisting of one representative of each side and a third named by Mayor Fitzgerald. The employees would not agree to have the third member of the board named by the mayor and through the Boston Chamber of Commerce Mr. Storrow was chosen.

Cancelling his vacation plans Mr. Storrow accepted the position and sessions began on July 10, 1913. One of the most important hearings came on Sept. 3, when after much argument the salary list of the Elevated officials was presented. This was followed by the presentation of the wage list of the employees. On Dec. 10 the men decided not to insist on the 9 in 11 hour bill. The next day the closing arguments were begun and on Dec. 24 the hearing was adjourned for 30 days.

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"The board also awards the same minimum wage guaranty to be applied to collectors and porters.

"The union contends that all evidence of the financial condition of the company is immaterial, as it claims that the obligation of the company to pay adequate wages does not depend on its financial condition, but that, on the contrary, even if the Elevated Company were unable to pay its rentals and the interest on its outstanding bonds the receiver would still be obliged to pay the men adequate wages.

"We attach great weight to this argument made on behalf of the men that if the Elevated company is to furnish all the improvements demanded by the community, they ought not to come out of the pockets of the men, that the men are entitled to fair and adequate wages so long as they are employed, and that it is for others to decide whether the company is to be gradually bankrupted, the passengers pay more or the community as a whole to come to the rescue of the situation. We think the argument of the men on this point should prevail.

"We go so far in assenting to the men's argument on this point that we would agree that if the company were to be operated by a receiver, the receiver ought to pay them the wages to which they are entitled.

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"Burdens have been thrown upon this company faster than the increase in traffic justifies. A glance at the rapidly increasing capitalization of the company indicates plainly enough that this company is being rapidly overburdened by excessive capital expenses and rentals for capital expenses incurred by the city in the construction of tunnels and subways.

"If we include the capital expenses by the city in subways we find that in 1897, with gross earnings of \$8,719,032, the company was obliged to earn a return upon \$25,291,913 capital. Further we find that in 1913, with gross earnings of \$16,908,328, the company was obliged to earn a return upon \$105,084,146 of invested capital. During this period, there-

fore, the gross earnings increased 94.6 per cent, and the capital investment increased 317.86 per cent.

"This policy, if continued, will send the company to the poorhouse, and will also render it impossible for the company to obtain each year the additional capital which it must have in order to supply the transportation service needed by the community.

"Today the stock of the company is selling below par, and, under the provisions of law that the capital stock must always equal the amount of bonded indebtedness, the company has the right to sell only \$4,236,000 more bonds, and then, unless the stock rises again to par or above, it will begin to lack funds.

"It will be unutterably foolish and will lead to almost irretrievable injury if this process of overloading the company is not stopped.

"The contract for the construction of the Cambridge subway seems to us to have been unwarranted.

"The practice in subway construction in Boston at that time, thoroughly established by the transit commission, of dividing a new subway into sections of reasonable size so as to invite active competition, and then letting the construction of each of these sections to the lowest responsible bidder, was not followed. The Cambridge subway was not divided into sections, nor was the construction of the subway advertised for bids, but the entire subway was turned over to a single contracting company, to be built upon a cost plus 10 per cent, plus bonus basis.

"We think it was inconsistent with the general plan which has been pursued in the construction of subways in the metropolitan city to have permitted the company to construct the Cambridge subway. The company apparently was eager to assume the burden, but it should not have been allowed to do so.

"We think it clearly for the interest of the community that this Cambridge subway should be purchased from the company by payment of its actual cost, or so much of its actual cost as the company may show to have been fair and reasonable, and that the company should be allowed to lease the Cambridge subway at a rate sufficient to pay interest upon the public bonds issued to pay for the subway and a sinking fund, which should be very moderate indeed, for a period of probably five to 10 years, and thereafter increase gradually as the traffic grows, so as to liquidate the cost of the subway in a comparatively long term of years.

"May we add in conclusion that the sum awarded the men as the result of this arbitration has been awarded in the belief that the men, with good will and in good faith, will endeavor to aid the company to carry the heavy burden placed upon it by this award.

"The board of arbitration has given its decision, and we accept the same as we agreed to do. We entertain a kindly feeling toward our men, which we believe that they reciprocate, and we trust that they will cooperate with us in the conduct of the business so that not only may the public continue to be well served, but that our stockholders may get what they are entitled to; that is, a reasonable return upon their investment. So far as the management is concerned, it will treat the men with entire fairness and with genuine friendliness."

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placed upon it by this award. The company should, and no doubt will, accept the fact that hereafter it has to deal with its employees as an organized body. Whatever the company's attitude may have been in the past, the organization is an accomplished fact and must be recognized as such."

Announcement of the board's findings was received with enthusiasm at Tremont Temple, where about 3000 carmen gathered early this morning.

James H. Vahey, John P. Feeney, counsel for the carmen; Joseph B. Eastman, statistical expert; Organizer Fred Fay and President M. J. Higgins of the union formed the committee to receive and read the report. The meeting was called for 7 p. m. and long before that hour the men began to arrive. A detail of police was sent from the City Hall avenue station and circulated through the hall. It was not until 12:20 that the committee appeared. The morning meeting was scheduled for 1:30.

Mr. Richards, in his dissenting opinion, said: "While I have joined in the award in order that the same may be made unanimous, I think it proper to put on record the fact that I am not personally in accord with all the findings of the board, and in particular I desire to record my dissent from that portion which provides for an unconditional advance in wages."

"I believe that the public and the stockholders should have equal consideration with the employees, and that any such substantial increase of wages as is provided for by the award should, under the conditions which exist, be made conditional upon the adoption of some plan of cooperation which would give the employees an interest in the future prosperity of the business similar to that of partners."

"I likewise do not agree with that portion of the award which questions the wisdom of the manner in which the Cambridge subway was built, or its ownership by the company."

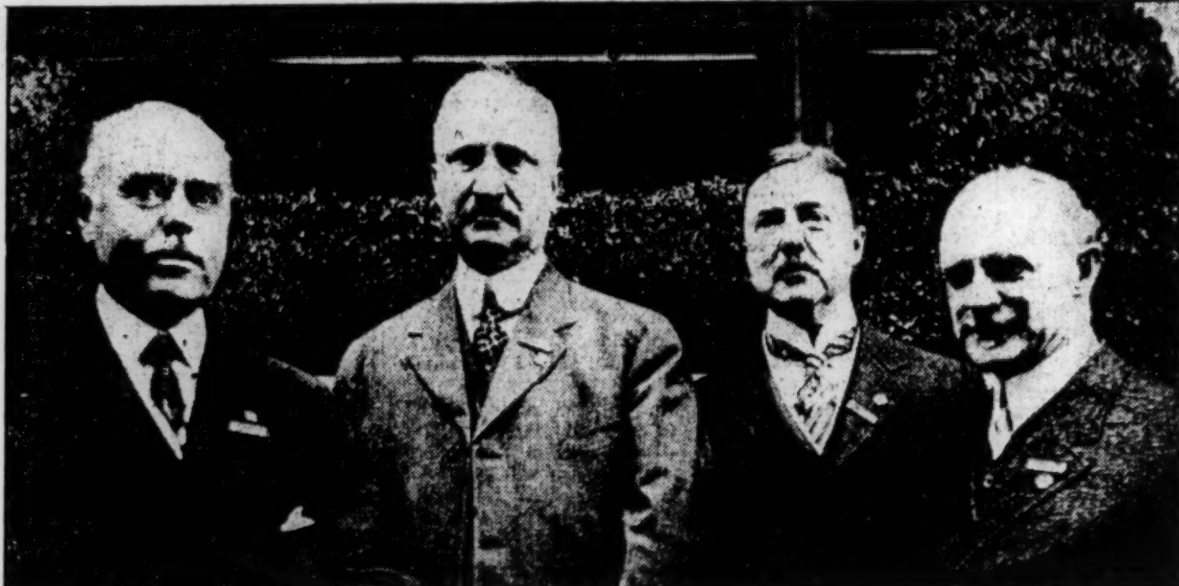
When the arbitrators were ready to render a decision James J. Storrow signed his name to the 136-page report at the Copley-Plaza. Then James L. Richards and James H. Vahey attached their signatures.

One copy was rushed to Tremont Temple. Another was hurried to the officers and directors of the company. The three arbitrators had worked almost 45 hours continuously.

BOY RESCUED AT WALTHAM

WALTHAM, Mass.—John McNally of River street and two employees of the moth department rescued Ernest Kilman, 12 years of age, from the Charles river yesterday afternoon. Kilman had skated toward the center of the stream and had broken through.

BUSINESS VISITORS ARE ENJOYING BOSTON



Left to right—George D. Markham of St. Louis, R. H. W. Dwight of Boston, Benjamin Carpenter of Chicago and Jesse R. Clark of Cincinnati

FRANKLIN FIELD DRAWS CARNIVAL CROWDS TONIGHT

Arrangements are completed by the park and recreation department for the carnival at Franklin field tonight. Accommodations have been made for about 50,000 persons.

Yesterday a track for the skating races was completed, and a special area has been set aside for the fancy skating competitions and exhibitions. The hockey rink has been installed, a huge pile of boughs and other material has been accumulated for the bonfire, and a bandstand has been erected. The pedestals to support the banners have been placed around the field, and a special illumination will be arranged along the Flabot-avenue side of the field.

The exercises will begin at 8 o'clock with a band concert and the lighting of the huge bonfire. The races, which will be under the direction of Supt. Hugh C. McGrath, will include a 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, mile race, two-mile race, half-mile race for girls under 16, half-mile race for boys under 16 and a hurdle race. There will be a barrel-jumping exhibition by Gordon Thompson and exhibitions of fancy skating by prominent professional and amateur fancy skaters.

FALL RIVER PASTOR CALLED
FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Rev. William L. Sperry, pastor of the First Congregational church of Fall River, is considering a call that has been extended to him to become the pastor of the Central Congregational church of Boston.

S. OF V. ASSEMBLY IS FEB. 13
Plans are being made by the Massachusetts division Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., for its annual military assembly in Mechanics building Feb. 13.

COMMERCIAL MEN ARE ENTERTAINED

Members of the Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Commercial clubs who are guests of the Boston Commercial Club will be entertained today with an automobile ride through Boston and suburbs and a reception and dinner at the Algonquin club tonight.

Last night a dinner was given in their honor in the Copley Plaza and at the Engineers Club an entertainment was prepared for them. Among the members of the Boston club who are looking after the comforts of the visitors are R. H. W. Dwight, Hugh Bancroft, Carl Tilden Keller, Stephen L. Bartlett, Everett W. Burdett, S. Parker Bramer and William D. Mandell.

WILLIAMS SCHOOL REUNION IS HELD

More than 100 members of the Williams Schoolboys Association attended the thirtieth annual reunion and dinner held last night in the American house.

Among the guests were Mayor Edward E. Willard of Chelsea, former Alderman James G. Webster, founder of the association; Frank E. Parlin, superintendent of the Chelsea schools; Herbert Richardson, principal of the new Williams school; City Clerk George H. Dunham, president of the Sticksy Association of Carier School Boys of Chelsea; Alton E. Briggs, E. L. Hadaway of the Maverick School Association of Chelsea and Walter Hodge of Ottawa.

Alonzo R. Davis was elected president, George E. Willey, Harry Gerrish and William J. Eardley, vice-presidents; J. Parker Richardson, secretary; J. Lewis Carr, treasurer; and Frank S. Crandon, trustee.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB SHOWS NEW HOME TO MANY GUESTS

Eight Hundred Motorists Inspect Seven-Story Building and Equipment at Formal Opening

Some 800 motorists took part in the formal dedication of the new home of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, Stuart and Clarendon streets, Thursday night. The doors were opened at 8 o'clock and closed at midnight.

Plans for the dedication had been worked out by a special committee. The members of the club, about 400, had invited many guests and they escorted visitors over the seven-story building. That the club's present quarters are the best fitted for motorists in this city, was said by many who went over the plant. The system of handling the cars received much attention. The repair shop, with its extensive equipment, was also attractive.

The First Corps of Cadets' band rendered musical selections and a dinner was served. The second floor was specially decorated for the occasion.

MAGAZINE WORK DESCRIBED
SALEM, Mass.—"The Making of a Magazine" was the subject of a lecture by McGregor Jenkins, last evening, before the Salem Teachers Association in new Practice school hall.

ELM COUNCIL INSTALLATION
Joseph B. Boulter, S.D.G.R., with a large suite from Cambridge Council, R. A. of the officers of Elm Council of West Somerville at Fraternity hall last evening.

Greatest Values of the Season for Saturday

Misses' Suits and Coats

Coats Values 25.00 and 35.00
14.50 and 18.50

Suits Values 30.00 and 40.00
16.50 and 19.50

Two Lots—One includes coats of wool plush, stripes boucle, heavy mixtures and double-texture materials, belted or loose back effects, 25.00 and 30.00 values for 14.50. The other includes coats of corduroy, worumbo chinchilla, double-texture plaid-back materials, English mixtures and tweeds, 30.00 and 35.00 values for 18.50.

Three new Spring models made up in materials for present wear; chiffon broadcloth and wool poplin. One model, drop kimono shoulder coat and two-tier blouse skirt. Another model, short coat with plaits in skirt. Colors, navy, brown, Russian green, Copenhagen and mahogany. Sizes 14 to 18. Values 30.00 to 40.00 for 16.50 and 19.50.

In the Basement For Saturday Sale of In the Basement

Women's and Misses' Dresses

Velveteen, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Serge, Eolienne, Taffeta
Regular Values 15.00 to 20.00 Each

The velveteen used is of a fine imported quality, guaranteed fast color and fast pile—the other materials are in qualities you would expect to find in dresses retailing at from 20.00 to 25.00 each. Included are the most desirable shades of navy, brown, taupe, copenhagen, also black. Full range of sizes from 14 to 18 and 34 to 44. All priced.

10.95

Inexpensive Dresses Greatly Marked Down

Regular Values 12.50 to 15.00

Broadcloths, chambrays, serges, brocade poplins, chevrons—good, warm, serviceable dresses, plainly but well made—broken lots—all sizes in the sale but not all sizes in each lot.

7.50

Value Price
Velveteen Dresses imp. quality.....22.50 15.00
Velveteen Dresses, draped skirt.....18.50 12.75
Wool Crepe Dresses, broken lots.....18.50 13.50
Wool Challie Dresses, light colors.....18.50 13.50
Silk Crepe Dresses.....20.00 13.50

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
Near West

LUSITANIA SAVES CREW AT SEA; ONE OF MANY RESCUES

Nearly 300 Passengers Taken off Grounded Steamer on Pacific Coast

NEW YORK—Cunard Steamship Company agents today received a wireless despatch from Captain Dow of the Lusitania, saying that liner early today rescued the captain and crew of eight of the Canadian steamship Mayflower 800 miles off the coast of Nova Scotia. The men were in small boats, having abandoned the burning Mayflower. The Lusitania's first stop will be Plymouth, England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Nearly 300 passengers of the Northwestern Pacific steamer Tiburon, ashore near Ft. McDowell on Angel Island, were rescued, and the captain wireless that he believed the vessel could be floated without serious damage.

HAVANA.—The captain of the Hamburg-American steamship Dania wireless the agents here today that he would dock at Havana about 3 p. m. The Dania, from Germany, with 300 passengers, was due here on Monday, and had not been heard from since leaving the Azores.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Capt. John Hawson, commander of the Royal Mail steam packet Cobeguid, Grenada, Windward Islands, to this port, which was wrecked on Trinity rock on Tuesday morning, said on Thursday night that the light on the buoy which marks the ledge was not burning when the vessel ran ashore. A new buoy was placed on the steamer Lansdowne last Saturday to be taken to the ledge, but as she was without her proper complement she was unable to proceed to sea. She was ready to sail on Tuesday.

BACK BAY DARK FOR HALF HOUR

A large section of the Back Bay was in darkness for about a half hour early last evening by the short circuiting of a supply wire of the electric light company.

POLICEWOMEN FOR BOSTON IS TOPIC

Reports of conditions prevailing in Boston and discussion of the appointment of women police or street matrons will be considered by members of the Boston Association for Good Government and other interested women, in the New England Woman's Club rooms, 585 Boylston street, tomorrow afternoon. Speakers will be Miss Marian A. Nichols and Mrs. Robert A. Woods.

About 25 home-makers

Management Promises to Send Many Exhibits to Anglo-American Exposition That Is to Open in May at Shepherd's Bush

SPACE IN DEMAND

NEW YORK—Alvin E. Pope of San Francisco, representing the Panama-Pacific exposition, to be held next year, has pledged the aid of that organization to the Anglo-American exposition to open in May at Shepherd's Bush, London.

Speaking at the Lawyers' Club before the sub-executive committee of the American committee to celebrate the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, Mr. Pope said that the Panama-Pacific management not only would send over such exhibits of private citizens as were ready this year, but also it would endeavor to send over articles from the United States government exhibit, bringing them back in time for the exposition at San Francisco.

Mr. Pope said that the space set aside for American exhibits at London was in great demand, and that the exposition now was weeding out exhibitors. Many of the exhibits for London, he said, could be sent over at once, and those which would be sent in the two months would be more than sufficient to fill the space allotted to America at the British exposition, which is to celebrate the hundred years of peace.

This offer, following the promise made recently by the Earl of Kintore, chairman of the executive committee of the British exposition, that it would aid the San Francisco fair, puts an end to reports that both expositions were to suffer because of the disinclination of manufacturers to participate in international expositions.

COOPERATION BY GREAT BRITAIN IS PROMISED BY EARL

WASHINGTON—Support for the proposition to have Great Britain represented at the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 was guaranteed Thursday night by the Earl of Kintore, commissioner to the United States for the Anglo-American exposition, to be held in London next year.

At a dinner in his honor by the Washington Chamber of Commerce the earl advised cooperation between the American exhibitors at the British celebration and the British concerns who may be represented at San Francisco.

The earl, who leaves today for Pittsburgh, was received on Thursday by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, and was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the British ambassador.

MR. HUSTIS SAYS THAMES BRIDGE IS TO BE BUILT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Construction of a new railroad bridge across the Thames river at New London, Ct., by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company is not to be abandoned, as a result of the reorganization of the company or because of financial conditions, President J. H. Hustis has declared in an interview with a reporter of the New London Day.

"There is not the slightest intention on the part of the company to postpone the building of a new bridge over the Thames at New London or in fact to defer any other project which is essential to the safety and convenience of passengers," said Mr. Hustis. "Immediately after authority for its construction had been granted, work was started on borings to determine the best location for the bridge piers. This work is now well advanced, completed to the extent of about 60 per cent. Presumably a few months more will be required to finish the balance. Until such time as the borings are done in their entirety, it is manifestly impossible to proceed with the further details of the bridge construction. However, this is only a necessary mechanical delay, and the building of the bridge will go forward in a comparatively short time, just as surely as all other needful projects will be carried out."

CHURCH CALLS MAINE PASTOR FISHERVILLE, Mass.—Members of the Union Congregational church have extended a call to the Rev. Henry Noyes, Island Falls, Me., to be their pastor.

BAY STATE FRUIT GROWERS ASSEMBLED IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The twentieth annual session of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association opened in the municipal auditorium yesterday under favorable conditions, and there is every expectation of a record convention. Delegates from all over the state came to the city for the event, and will remain until Saturday afternoon.

At a directors' meeting Worcester was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. They recommended that the association take membership in the American Pomological Society and discussed the desirability of establishing horticultural manufacturing to take care

TRAINS MUST BE RUN

Editorial Survey of Railroad Curtailment Finds That Public Needs Must be Met

Concern over the removal of a large number of trains from the Boston & Maine railroad lines is allayed by the realization that the railroad is under supervision. No railroad in this day may act in the way they all acted years ago, stopping trains on and cutting them off, stopping them at certain stations or running them by at impressive speed, according to the wisdom or the whim of a manager. Calculation of the profits is no longer the end of the matter as to the train if its continuance is a real need even though its removal would save money for the road. It is a part of the more habitual regard for the convenience of the people and of the wish to accommodate and to please that the railroad officials hesitate to lessen the number of trains, however clear the showing that certain ones are not of themselves profitable. It is more a part of the recognition of the public that is required by certain laws and made effective by certain public boards.

There may be argument over the right of the state to compel the running of a train at a loss, but argument cannot circumvent the fact that the railroad is bound to supply a reasonable and sufficient service. Any financial necessity must look to some other resource than the suspension in broad way of train operation. The clearly needed train is a part of the road's bond to the public in return for a right of way. The people

are not to be deprived whimsically of the service they require.

They are not denied a means of getting their rights recognized. Public utilities commissions afford the tribunal. The disturbed citizen may carry his protest there and the commission may order the railroad to restore the train, with the further possibility that, under the latest form of the authority given to the board, the case may be carried into the courts.

Past decisions indicate that evidence as to the extent of patronage of a particular train, even though it shows a loss according to railroad estimates, will be useful only as illuminating the question of the public necessity. If a reasonable necessity is shown, the objection that the train is unprofitable will be little likely to stay the ruling that the train must run.

In the present period of railroad extremity, not brought about by running too many trains, it is to be expected that the rule of the public's fair accommodation being made the sole issue will not be suspended or restrained. With equal reason, it is not for the public to require the running of trains as an accommodation to the few. The rule of reason is as old in this application as the first case that presented itself to a railroad commission.

An adequate and reasonable accommodation of the public is a prime condition of the railroad having rights to build and to operate.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

A PLAY IN FIVE SCENES, BY MAURICE MAETERLINCK (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The plays of Maurice Maeterlinck are dream plays; his characters are the shadows of our emotions. He does not portray the joys or hopes of poor humanity, but its fears and dreadful forebodings. His frequent iterations and almost futile questionings are those of children. With a morbid curiosity his "puppets" ask those things men are ashamed to speak aloud. His dolorous song is of the unnamed fear, of darkness, and of that which lies beyond, the other side of the closed door. These dim shadows dwell in a light that only emphasizes the darkness around. They speak low, chanting of these strange happenings that point to they know not what. If they cry, it is an interminable moan. None of them laugh. In this shadow world there are woods as dark as those which the poet found himself before he descended to the world of shadows. There are castles, too, with awful never-ending corridors and winding stairs that lead for ever and ever to that something we know not what, and dreadfully fear. It is, in short, the world of our fearful dreams, from which we wake grateful to know that we have but briefly dwelt among the shadows.

Tintagiles, a little child, is brought full of the joy of childish expectancy to the island of the old Queen. This terrible queen reigns in solitude, jealous of any other power. The castle is dark, though the red light gleams out from her chamber above. The sisters of Tintagiles have never seen her, in spite of their having lived there always. They are, nevertheless, fearfully conscious of her power, though they cannot tell why. Ygraine meets her little brother with a joy that is half afraid. She holds him to her, embracing him with an ardor which reveals as much fear as love. The two sisters and an old man tremblingly guard the little Tintagiles. But in that castle of dread they become weak. They would hold the door against the three servants of the queen, but, in spite of their jealous watch, he is taken from them. Ygraine, alone, with a poor little light in her hand, pursues him through those never-ending passages, and up and up the winding stairs, until there faces her The Door. In vain she hunts for the lock. The pitiful cries of her little brother come to her: "The fingers of the queen are on my throat." In despair she dashes her light against the door. There is darkness, and the curtain descends on her despairing cries.

The old queen, dwelling in darkness, may be called the greed and animality in men that would strangle every young idea that comes into the world. From time immemorial it has slain the innocents. And every inspiration is born to the world as a little child. Fearlessly it strangled the serpents sent to destroy it by the cruel queen of heaven, the white-armed Juno. But, taken into the dark house of fear, it languishes. It seems, in the strong castle of the unknown terror with its three servants of darkness, protected only by a love that is weakness. This is the fearful dream, that truth will be strangled by the powers of darkness. A woman, however, attempts to save the little child. In

the labyrinths of fear and doubt she pursues it, until she comes to the door, the unknown. The little light she has, so faint in the darkness of ignorance, is unable to find the lock. She is plunged into the night of despair. The truth is strangled. That is the dream, the nightmare from which we wake. But though the innocents perish, the little child grows into manhood.

The representation at the Savoy was not entirely satisfactory. Miss Lillah McCarthy, though she acted with great intelligence, acted too much. She did not convey the inevitableness of the tragedy—the blind struggle with a force that compelled, and made resistance to it by comparison seem almost ridiculous. Her gestures were too vigorous, her defiance and despair too virile. In the shadow world we see and hear as in a mist which dulls the sound and half obscures the vision. To catch the atmosphere of Maeterlinck's plays, the imagination must be exactly in tune with the feelings of the poet. As a whole, however, there was a great deal to praise both in the acting and the production of this curiously fascinating play.

SCOTTISH REPERTORY THEATER (Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Scottish repertory theater—which has already done good work in Glasgow by introducing playgoers there to modern representative dramatic work, by such playwrights as Arnold Bennett, Bernard Shaw, Galsworthy, St. John Hanken, as well as exponents of the new Scottish drama—is to make a new beginning shortly, to the satisfaction of the many who welcomed its brave efforts to extend the scope of the theater and add to its educational value. The directors of the Scottish Playgoers, Ltd., have arranged for a spring season beginning in January. They will present Arnold Bennett's latest comedy, "The Honey Moon," along with a stage adaptation of Rudyard Kipling's "Baldhead," a characteristic work by Bernard Shaw, one of Sir J. M. Barrie's earlier comedies, an adaptation of a short story by R. L. Stevenson and several entirely new plays.

The stage manager and principal producer is to be Lewis Casson from Miss Horniman's Repertory Company in Manchester. The business manager will be Oswald R. Dawson, who was for a long time business manager for Martin Harvey. Several former players from the repertory companies of Glasgow and Manchester have been engaged and to a good all-round company special additions to strengthen the cast will be made as required. All lovers of the drama will wish success to this revival of an effort to encourage the higher side of the theater, which in its first attempt, although failing of financial success, was so great a success artistically, creating indeed a new audience of those whose tastes lay rather in the direction of making the theater an interpretation of modern life and tendencies than mere amusement.

NEW EXPRESS RATES SUSPENDED

CONCORD, N. H.—An order was issued by the public service commission Thursday suspending until Aug. 1, 1914, the new express rates recently filed by the American Express Company and the Canadian Express Company, intended to be put into effect on express shipments within the limits of New Hampshire after Feb. 1, 1914, the block system of express rates ordered by the interstate commerce commission to apply to interstate express shipments.

PROF. WELLS GEN. CARRANZA'S GUEST

WORCESTER, Mass.—The latest news from Prof. Leslie C. Wells of the French and Spanish department of Clark College, who has gone to study conditions in Mexico, was that he was the guest of General Carranza, on the latter's private car on a trip to Hermosillo, a center of rebel activity.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

In the orange and grapefruit groves owned by members of the Florida Citrus Exchange the pickers wear white gloves to protect the fruit from bruises and contaminations. They clip—not pull the fruit from the trees and carefully lay it in canvas lined baskets. The wagons in which the fruit is conveyed to the packing houses have springs that prevent bruises on the way from the groves. At the packing houses the oranges and grapefruit are washed by machinery and assorted for size, wrapped in tissue paper and carefully packed in boxes—all by white-gloved workers. No child labor is employed in any packing house of the Exchange. No human hand touches the fruit from tree to the grocery or home in which the box is unpacked. This insures the consumer fruit handled in a thoroughly clean manner and the care taken with it means that it will keep well. You can safely buy it by the box.

Florida Oranges and Grapefruit Untouched by any Human Hands From the Tree to the Consumer

The Florida Citrus Exchange is a co-operative, non-profit making association of orange and grapefruit growers formed for the mutual protection of consumers, dealers and producers.

The mark of the Exchange in red on boxes and wrappers means tree-ripened, sweet, juicy, well-flavored fruit. No matter what grade you buy you will get more for your money if you insist on Exchange fruit.

Up-to-date grocers and fruit dealers in practically every city and town have for sale Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit. Your dealer probably will have the fruit in stock.

Tell him firmly that you want Exchange fruit—that while other oranges and grapefruit may be good, those with the red mark of the Exchange on the boxes and wrappers are sure to be. Should you have any difficulty in getting this fruit, please write to

GEORGE A. SCOTT, Whitney Bldg., Boston, Mass.

District Manager, Florida Citrus Exchange

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Transfers in coast artillery corps effective April 16: First Lieut. A. H. Doig, seventieth to sixty-first company, and to sail for Manila, March 5. Cavalry transfers: Capt. S. B. Arnold, eighth to ninth cavalry; Capt. J. T. Conrad, third to eighth cavalry; Second Lieut. V. M. Whitsett, seventh to eleventh; H. H. Fuller, eleventh to seventh; J. J. Waterman, seventh to twelfth; J. S. Mooney, second to seventh; E. E. Farman, Jr., eighth to second; H. L. C. Jones, twelfth to eighth, and each to Philippines, to sail April 5.

Capt. E. L. Glasgow, coast artillery corps, one hundred and fifty-sixth to second company, Feb. 15.

Capt. E. J. Wallace, C. A. C., coast defense, Long Island sound to one hundred fifty-sixth company, Feb. 15.

Changes in assignments in coast artillery corps: Capt. E. J. Wallace, second, to unassigned; Capt. G. W. Cocheu, one hundred forty-sixth company, to unassigned; Capt. S. C. Cardwell, to one hundred forty-sixth company.

First Lieut. B. T. Marchant, thirteenth cavalry, Feb. 22 to Ft. Riley, Kan., and enter mounted service school.

Major T. L. Ames, ordnance department, to Watertown arsenal, Mass.; Springfield armory, Mass., and Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., on business.

Commander of Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, or assistant, one visit to Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, on business.

Commander of Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, or assistant, one visit to Sandy Hook, N. J.

This board of majors, J. B. Cavanaugh, C. E., H. J. Gallagher, Q. M. C., and Capt. J. H. Griffiths, Q. M. C., to meet at Seattle, Wash., to recommend as to building piers in Smith's cove, Puget sound.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Craighill, C. E., for consultation in the first and second light-house districts, vice Col. J. Millis.

The commander central department will detail an officer to relieve Capt. A. K. Baskette, Q. M. C., as quartermaster Fort Brady, Mich.; Capt. Baskette to El Paso in charge supply depot.

Orders Dec. 9 amended to direct Maj. W. I. Westervelt, ordnance department,

to Watertown arsenal, via D. C., reporting to the charge of ordnance for instructions.

Col. D. C. Orrman, seventy infantry, to W. Reed hospital, D. C.

Orders Oct. 23 as to Maj. B. B. Buck, thirteenth infantry, revoked.

Orders Dec. 29 as to Maj. H. W. Sladen, Inn., revoked and orders Dec. 16 amended, so he is relieved as commander of cadets, M. academy, Jan. 23, and assigned to fifteenth infantry, sailing on Feb. 5 for Manila.

Leaves: First Lieut. L. E. Goodier, Jr., C. A. C., leave extension 1 month; second Lieut. B. B. Butler, thirtieth infantry, leave extension one month; Maj. W. I. month.

Navv Orders

Lieut. Commander W. S. Whitted, detached the South Carolina, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. Commander P. B. Dungan, to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. Commander H. H. Royall, detached the Michigan, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. W. McKee, detached the Panther, to receiving ship Norfolk, Va., connection crew of the Texas and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Chief Boatwain C. K. R. Clausen, to the New York when placed in commission.

Machinist A. L. Hecykell, appointed from Jan. 8, 1914, to temporary duty receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Paymaster Clerk E. W. Paynter, appointed to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster Clerk A. J. McMullen, appointed, to the Birmingham.

Movements of Vessels

The Patterson from Newport to Culbraz.

The Justin arrived at Tiburon, Cal.

The Mississippi and Orion from Annapolis to Pensacola.

The Rocket from Washington to Indian Head and Norfolk.

The Tacoma and Georgia arrived at Veracruz.

The New Jersey from Veracruz to Boston.

The Cyclops arrived at Culbraz.

The Whipple and the Perry from Santa Barbara to San Pedro.

SPRINGFIELD WORKERS FOR WOMAN'S VOTE HAVE BUSY DAY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Thursday was one of the busiest days in local suffrage circles that has been experienced since a year ago, when the state board held a similar quarterly meeting. Activities began at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and continued almost without interruption until the latter part of the afternoon. The visiting suffragists included: Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Mrs. Henry Winn Pinkham, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Maud Wood Park.

A meeting of the representatives of leagues in neighboring towns was first on the program, and at this meeting Mrs. Pinkham presided. The board was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Worthy at 11:45 o'clock by the officers of the local league, and immediately following a meeting of the directors was held in the headquarters of the local league in the Myrick building. An open meeting followed at 2:30 o'clock in the women's clubhouse, Mrs. Henry G. Chapin presiding.

Mrs. Pinkham, recently appointed chairman of the state campaign committee, was the speaker at the morning meeting, which was held for the purpose of explaining how the state will be

organized for campaign work during the coming year. Boston will be made the center of the eastern division of the state and Springfield of the western, the state being divided into legislative districts, with a suffragist on the campaign committee in each district. This organization is for the purpose of getting the proposed amendment through the state Legislature, after which it will be submitted to the voters. Members of the committee are to meet once a month in Boston and Springfield. It is hoped that the campaign committee may assist in plans for the parade to be held May 16 in Boston.

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DOUBLES EXPRESS SERVICE
WORCESTER, Mass.—Owing to increase in business an order was issued last night by A. E. Stone, general passenger agent of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, South Framingham, whereby the express service between Worcester and Boston will be doubled.

WESTERN ROAD TO HAVE GATEWOMEN

CHICAGO—The Illinois Central railroad plans to replace gatemen, the employees who have collected tickets, by gatewomen. The women will be uniformed and entrusted with similar duties to those now performed by the men.



Milling for Quality Tells in the Bread

The taste, the texture, the size of the loaf and the satisfaction—all are notably superior in bread from Hecker's Flour.

Don't merely say FLOUR—say Hecker's Flour, then try this recipe:

BREAKFAST ROLLS
1 cup scalded milk
1/2 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup melted butter
2 eggs
1 pinch nutmeg
3/4 cups Hecker's flour
1 cake yeast, dissolved in 1/2 cup lukewarm water

When the milk is lukewarm add two cups of flour. Beat well and add the dissolved yeast.
Let rise. Then add the butter, sugar, salt, nutmeg and the well-beaten eggs.
To this add enough of your flour to make a soft dough. Knead well, and let rise in a warm place. Shape into small rolls.

Every day many new and delightful recipes are demonstrated at our new store—99 Summer Street—call and try them!

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TWO SISTERS WHO SUCCEEDED

They built up a hat frame making business

It is nine years since two sisters, forced to make their own living, decided to go into the hat-frame making business, and rented an office near their present place of business on Broadway, says the New York Press. It was only a small office, a bignon of a place. The sisters between them possessed only \$500 and were risking their all in this venture.

As one of them said: "I had no money, no credit, no trade and I found that where men lend thousands to men, they would not lend one dollar to us. I was an interloper in business, and I was not only not encouraged, I was hindered at every turn; but luckily one man—a banker—to whom I told my story, loaned me \$500 on my mother's diamonds, and with this capital I started my business."

"But how to get trade? To do this I was obliged to brush elbows with people who did not hesitate to push me aside rudely in their efforts to get ahead. I persisted; we had to live, and I was risking my all. My sister fashioned a particularly chic hat shape, and I went to place after place and showed it to the heads of millinery departments, telling them that we could spare them the trouble of making their hat shapes and give them good service. Gradually orders came in until our little office and workshop combined became overcrowded. We were obliged to seek a larger shop and factory combined. At that time the hat shape had not attained its present importance, but milliners soon saw the necessity for attractive and well-made, ready-made shapes that would serve as a foundation for velvet, ribbon, etc."

"It was not long before our office would not hold the people waiting to give orders, and today we employ 50 women to make hat shapes, which are sent wholesale to all parts of the United States and Canada, as well as to other countries."

"We copy not only French models indicating the styles—we design, and our designs are frequently prettier than those from abroad and are bought and sent abroad where they are copied and returned to this country as French and English. Our shapes are not only pretty, we design to make them light as well as strong. We are constantly improving on old methods of making hat shapes and have several innovations, as, for instance, the triple-wired brim, which prevents a buckram brim from losing its shape."

"The only men employed are the pressers and cutters, and this is because the work is too hard for women's fingers. The auditors and bookkeepers are women, and no men have ever had anything to do with building up the business."

The employees work in a bright, cheerful, well-lighted room. They look happy because they are surrounded by a proper environment. A few earn as high as \$45 weekly at piece work, but, of course, these are exceptional workers.

The business embraces departments. As one leaves the elevator, one is received by a young woman handsomely gowned—the bookkeeper. A maid is sent in to inform one of the sisters that a caller is in the reception room. One is shown into a "model room," and the many pretty shapes are here displayed. One is then shown how from large heavy rolls of buckram the different parts of a hat-shape are cut, a dozen at a time, a pattern being laid above 12 thick, nesses of buckram. At times willow is used for some parts of the frame, which

ADDING TO BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU

Dainty things that might make up a shower

Have you a girl friend who is about to be married? Of course you have, so begin immediately to make something for her trousseau, says a St. Louis Star writer. There are countless small accessories which are necessary to the complete outfit, and the clever sewer can fashion many of the dainty novelties for which the shops demand high prices.

The stole and muff made of fabric is an excellent substitute for a fur set, and will prove a most acceptable gift to any prospective bride.

Select velvet or satin or chiffon, lined with silk in a rich tone of blue, purple, taupe, brown, green or black.

Suppose you decide upon taupe-colored velvet, with a lining of blue broad silk. Make this scarf 18 inches wide and 2½ or 3 yards long. Sew the lining to the velvet, neatly whipstitching it in position. Gather the ends together and finish them with large taupe-colored silk tassels. Purchase a foundation for the muff—and these are to be found in any large department store—and over this fit the velvet smoothly. Line the muff with the broad silk. The beauty of the scarf and muff is greatly enhanced if they are trimmed with bands of moleskin, opossum, skunk or fox, if expense is no consideration.

Smart neckwear is always an attractive addition to the trousseau, and the handsome flat collars of embroidered net are particularly lovely.

Purchase a quantity of net—select the best quality—and a well fitting collar pattern. Draw the design you wish to embroider on a piece of tissue paper and baste this to the net. Pad the design with white darning cotton and embroider with mercerized cotton of a

was not much done in former years, buckram alone being used then, or stiffened net, or wire alone.

In the pressing room, the buckram is made wet and pressed over the molds under which gas jets are lighted. At different tables sit women putting together the different parts of a hat-shape. At one table the brims are wired by machines.

"It has not been easy," says one of the sisters. "It is not altogether easy now, for it means work, work; but when I look back on past struggles, oppositions overcome and on present success, I can smile complacently, for my sister and I did it alone and we deserve our reward."

When cooking it is well to keep a moist towel at hand, so that the fingers may be wiped easily and quickly.

DINING ROOM IS DONE IN GREEN

Scarlet geraniums make a pretty contrast

A certain dining-room was so artistically contrived in its coloring and the lines of its furniture that one was startled into forgetfulness of the cheapness of its decoration. The walls and ceiling were of gray plaster, sand finished; it had a large casement window and the floor was laid in terra cotta tiles. The woman who furnished it declares that she spent no more than \$50 on it.

The window was hung with straight scarfs of vivid green cotton, such stuff as I had seen selling in the most exclusive shops for \$1 a yard—but these curtains cost 12 cents, writes a St. Louis Star contributor. They were made of unbleached cotton colored at home with inexpensive dyes. They depended from small brass rods and were underlaid with other scarfs of hemstitched sheer white cheesecloth. Above the window there was a plain shelf of wood stained with Flemish oak stain to correspond with the other woodwork, and on this shelf were several pretty pieces of pewter and brass.

The sill was widened by a shelf of wood also, and on this was set a row of scarlet geraniums in red earthen pots. There, indeed, was a picture to delight the eye—it stood out beautifully against the plain and finished walls of gray. The diamond panes of the casements in their setting of dark wood wonderfully enhanced the color scheme of green and white and scarlet.

On the tiled floor a rug of green terry was spread under the table. This latter I considered an inspiration—it was a square deal table, such as is bought for kitchen use ordinarily, braced with a bar of wood near the floor. After the black oak stain had been rubbed into it, it was transformed into a table fitted for a library or dining room and

CAMEOS COME BACK INTO FAVOR

Beautiful jewelry that was once much in vogue

Cameos have returned to popular favor. In the '50s these were ordered and bought as ordinary jewelry, but the women of today have to search 'about and "pick them up." No connoisseur would care for anything but the "real old genuine article," and they, like most antiques, need finding. A short time ago, before the call for cameos had set in, they might have been found lying discarded in a dealer's tray of oddments and picked up for a song, but now the price has gone up, says the New York Tribune. Half a

medium fineness. When the design is completed, tear away the paper and finish the edge of the collar with a narrow plaited frill of the net.

Several pairs of bedroom slippers are required in a bride's trousseau, and many designs are easily duplicated. To fashion a dainty pair of "mules," select a pair of soles the correct size and to the front stitch vamps formed of broad satin, ribbon or embroidered linen. Another pair can be made by taking a sufficient quantity of ribbon to encircle the soles. Join the ends firmly and whipstitch the ribbon to the soles. An inch from the top edge stitch a fold of silk or a band of half-inch ribbon and thread a piece of elastic between the ribbon and the band. Draw this snugly about the instep and ornament the tops with bows of ribbon.

The petticoat of white crepe de chine deserves a place in each hope chest, and it is a fascinating article to make. First purchase a reliable pattern and place it over the material, carefully cutting out each section. Join these neatly by French-seaming the edges. To the bottom stitch a flounce of lace 18 or 20 inches in width. This is perfectly plain, for the gathered flounce has long since ceased to reign. Bind the placket and finish the waistband with a bias fold of the material. Fasten the petticoat with a button and buttonholes or with strips of white ribbon. Adorn the flounce with a flat bow of ribbon, a garland formed of tiny silk roses, or a flight of small pink or blue bows, placed one above the other.

A group of girls who are planning a shower for the engaged friend could each make one of the articles here described for her trousseau.

KEEPING IVY IN HOUSE IN WINTER

It is really the simplest process in the world to keep ivy alive in the house in winter, and it is classed among the A, B, Cs of plant culture, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The secret is to keep the roots exposed, and for this reason they should be kept in clear glass and consequently placed where the sunlight can fall upon them.

Clippings may be made ranging from a half to three quarters of a yard in length. These should be placed in clear, cool water, which should be changed twice a week. The leaves should be sponged, and thus kept in a beautiful, bright, glossy condition.

One of the prettiest ideas for arranging the ivy is in a small glass basket, to be found in the shops and reasonably priced. The ivy may be easily trained to trail around the handle of the basket.

resembled a good piece of craftsman furniture. A dolly of linen and heavy white lace in its center held a fern in a wicker holder. The chairs that were set against the wall and the unobtrusive buffet were of Flemish oak on the perfectly square lines of what is called mission furniture. There was no array of silver and glass on the buffet, but a copper kettle with a spirit lamp and a copper chafin dish were the appropriate decorations. A blue and white bowl of mignonette was set between them. Against the wall above the buffet were hung several good pieces of china in blue and white.

In one corner of the little room glittered a cabinet for china with glass doors set in diamond panes. As the glass was not a expensive article of furniture, but it made with its enclosure of quaint old china a great addition to the decoration of the room. A mantel against the wall held a candelabrum and a row of tall brass candlesticks, for candle light was the only illumination ever used in this quaint and pretty room.

A row of windows in a dining-room may be effectively arranged in the following manner: If a blue and white dining room (and there is nothing more charming) is under consideration, thin silk in dull blue may be fluted against the panes of glass on the lower sash by running on a slender rod or wire at top and bottom. Then from the top of window white figured net should be hung in rather full gathers from a larger rod running across the whole series of windows. This handling gives an airy, diaphanous effect which is delightfully carried out by placing in front of the window a long vase filled with delicate ferns.

century ago they were very expensive ornaments, and the cost of a well executed cameo, with the head of a single figure on it, varied between \$60 and \$100, and that was considered cheap in comparison with previous prices. An old jewel box, with contents beloved by a grandmother, may yield treasure trove in the shape of a valuable carving.

Do you recognize a cameo when you see it, or like many people, vaguely wonder what it is made of? The finest specimens are carved on onyx, but the engravers gave a wider signification to the name onyx, and included all stones formed of different colored layers, or strata, such as the sard onyx and the carnelian onyx. The onyx which we are chiefly familiar with is dark brown and white, and a good specimen possesses four zones, or strata, in the two shades. The stones are found in the form of round pebbles, and the largest true onyx said to exist, when the art of cameo carving was at its highest was the Gonzaga cameo, in the imperial collection at St. Petersburg. It was 11 by 9 inches, and engraved with the Apotheosis of Augustus.

The artist, when working onyx stone, started on one that had been ground and highly polished, with the white strata uppermost. He made a sketch of the design on an enlarged scale, and after considering the degree of relief that was possible with the white layer—for the depth varies—a wax model was made to serve as a copy. The outline of the design was drawn on the stone and cut, the outer layer being pared down till the dark stratum appeared. Then the difficult and highly artistic part of the work began—that of sketching in the principal details and cutting them into the delicate forms that made a perfect whole. Gaze at your old cameo carefully, and marvel at the dexterity which manipulated small revolving wheels, working in a seal engraver's engine by means of a treadle. Some of these tools were so slender that they appeared like the fine point of a needle, though a magnifier showed distinctly the tiny disks. The art of the miniature painter pales before the delicacy required by ancient artists to cut a cameo that satisfied the fastidious purchasers. The art originated with the desire to place writings and signs upon imperishable material, and Moses was directed to "take two onyx stones and grave on them the names of the children of Israel." The fashionable cameo that clasps a dainty knot of lace for my lady today has a history of ages behind it.

WIRE BOOT RACK ON CLOSET DOOR

Across the back of my cupboard door I drive rows of tacks, and between the tacks goes a loop of brass picture wire, into which the boots are slipped. If the wire is wound several times around each tack the loop can be made larger or smaller to accommodate different sizes of boots, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. Wire is cleaner than tape and is also better, because it stands out in a stiff loop, while tape needs to be adjusted each time. Many pairs of boots may be disposed of thus.

TRIED RECIPES

BOILED TONGUE

One of the best ways of serving tongue is boiled, with tomato sauce. Boil the tongue until it is tender, then remove the skin, and serve it in rather thick slices with tomato sauce, very hot. To make the tomato sauce, cook half a chopped green sweet pepper and a small onion, chopped, in two tablespoons of butter, without browning them, for a few minutes. Then add another tablespoonful of butter, and when it is bubbling add two tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir, and gradually add a cupful of tomato pulp. Strain when it is thoroughly cooked and serve very hot, seasoned with salt and pepper.

JELLIED TONGUE

To make jellied tongue, slice cold boiled tongue in neat and even slices. Put some capers in the bottom of a mold and arrange the slices of tongue on them in the form of a whole tongue. To make the jelly, heat a pint of highly seasoned soup stock with a pint of tomato pulp. Season further, if necessary; add four tablespoonfuls of softened gelatine, strain and pour over the tongue.—Denver Times.

TURKEY SCALLOP

In case the remaining goose or turkey, or almost any other meat, will not produce enough of good slices for dinner, we will be able to use the utmost of the scraps in a scallop. In a scallop every particle of edible meat, gravy or dressing can be used to advantage.

Cut the meat from the bones of the turkey, leaving not a bit of it sticking that you can get off. The smallest scraps may be used. Butter a pudding dish and put in a layer of bread crumbs unless there is enough of the stuffing left for this service. Moisten this with a little milk. Over this place a thick layer of the meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper and bits of butter, then more crumbs, more meat, and so on until the dish is finished "topping off" with the crumbs. Before these go on pour in slowly the remains of the gravy, or if this was all used up, a gravy made from the bones and well seasoned. Put plenty of butter on the top layer of crumbs, bake covered for half an hour, uncover and brown.

Of course you may make your crust of crumbs moistened with milk and enriched by the addition of a couple of beaten eggs. This may be spread over the top of the scallop, dotted with bits of butter and baked.

ANDALUSIAN CAKE

Beat three eggs for five or six minutes; add a cupful of fine granulated sugar and beat two or three minutes longer. Then stir in one cupful of flour, a tablespoonful of baking powder and flavoring to suit the taste. Bake at once in a quick oven.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SAVES IRONING

When taking washing off the line fold the sheets, pillow cases and all plain clothes and run through wringer. This saves ironing.—Los Angeles Express.

BACON COOKED IN RIGHT WAY

Is palatable and may be made economical

Bacon could be made an economical asset to our daily diet if we would have it, says a Denver Times writer. To be sure, it is not especially cheap. It is extravagant when it is cooked as many cook it—carelessly, so that half of it is burned to a crisp and has to be thrown away. And it is unpalatable when it is soggy fried. But it is appetizing and palatable when it is properly cooked, and if it is carefully cooked and carefully cut there is little waste and so no undue expense connected with it.

To begin with, always order and see that you get lean bacon. There is much waste to this. Buy it by the pound, uncut. This way of buying it is cheaper. Then cut it with a very sharp knife. Place the rind side flat on a board and cut in thin strips to the rind. When the needed number of slices have been cut, cut off the rind with the same sharp knife by holding the strips securely with the left hand and cutting under them along the rind with a knife in the right hand.

There are many ways of combining bacon with other foods that make it economical. One is to cook it with cabbage in this way: Soak the cabbage in cold water and then cut it in quarters. Remove the hard core. Boil the rest of the cabbage for half an hour without breaking it. Boil a pound of bacon in a solid piece for half an hour. Then drain both the bacon and the cabbage and boil them together in fresh water for half an hour. Serve together, like corned beef and cabbage.

Bacon and macaroni make a nourish-

CLEANSERS FOR WOOD AND METAL

Mission furniture should be waxed. Melt two ounces each of white and yellow wax, then mix with four ounces of rectified turpentine. This should be stirred until it is cold. Apply to furniture with a rag and polish with woolen cloth.

A soft rag is all that is necessary to keep brass bedsteads in good order, says the Baltimore Sun. To polish, rub with a rag dipped into sweet oil and rottenstone very finely pulverized. This is applied with a sponge, the final polish being given with a bit of old velvet.

Bronzes may be safely washed with warm soapuds and a sponge, using a very soft cloth for the finishing.

A formula for cleaning ordinary brassware is half an ounce of starch, six ounces of rottenstone, one ounce of sweet oil and one ounce of oxalic acid. Mix into a paste with water.

All kinds of nickel can be kept in good condition by using a mixture of equal quantities of alcohol and liquid ammonia, stirring in whitening to the consistency of cream.

Alcohol applied to gilt frames will freshen them, and oil paintings may be safely washed with warm water.

Marble should be wiped off with a rag moistened with kerosene. If stained apply a cream made by mixing together one ounce each of common soda, pumice stone and fine salt, afterward washing off the salt water.

OUTLOOK ON SPRING FASHIONS

Vogue of cotton for dress goods

The newest gowns from Paris, those which exclusive dressmakers are hiding in tissue papers at the bottom of huge wardrobe drawers, are made of challis. This material has come to the front with a rush. Premet, Callot, Cheruit and Paquin are using challis in the place of foulards, and are producing gowns of incomparable loveliness made of this wonderful material.

The fashions of the hour in Paris demand the use of materials of particularly soft finish, while the designs and colorings of these modes are so insistent as to require the most careful handling and artistic treatment. Without doubt we shall see the greatest vogue for gowns of all sorts and descriptions made of cottons of varying weights and designs since the civil war, says a Philadelphia Ledger writer.

Then it was that the humble calico was deemed a suitable material for a lady of high degree, even, to wear. Today and for the immediate future we shall observe this vogue repeated, with challis, of either cotton or wool weaving, the most prominently demanded among cotton fabrics.

Some manufacturers and many costumers declare gowns of challis will be so strong a feature of the spring modes as to supersede the popularity of foulards.

Colorings are all vivid, but not crudely so. In every instance strong colored backgrounds are softened in effect by the clever introduction of printed designs in contrasting colors, so that the general effect is decidedly soft and oriental in appearance.

Almost any waist line will do. The newer and most fashionably correct will be the hip line. A loose low-lying waist line, in many instances, no waist line at all, for all dresses. But for suits the normal line or the slightly lifted line will be fashionably correct.

There will be much fulness over and around the hips, a very narrow, ankle-width skirt, slashed, opened to the knee or split at the back and lifted a little at this position, and puffy frills with tie backs to keep them in position.

TURN OFF THE GAS

In cooking most foods the gas fire under the oven may be turned out before the food is done, for the oven will retain sufficient heat to complete the cooking, says the Newark News. When frying meat and other foods on top of the stove, the gas may be turned off several minutes before removing the food, and the heat retained will brown it sufficiently.

LACE SPATS

Have you seen the lace spats? They are one of fashion's latest fancies, says the Newark News. They are made of heavy all-over white lace, some of them lined with white silk, some unlined. The lined ones are warmer, of course, but clumsy. With the fad for gauze silk hose and pumps for winter wear, perhaps even lace spats might be better than nothing.

FROCK OF FASHIONABLE PLAID

With or without a peplum



Plaid materials are extremely fashionable this season, and they always seem especially well suited to the younger contingent.

This costume can be made with or without the peplum. With the peplum, it has quite a coat effect and later can be worn on the street with the addition of just a little shoulder wrap.

Without the peplum the frock seems plainer and simpler.

For the washable materials of the coming season, it would be pretty with square neck and trimming of bands. For immediate wear the plaid is good or plain serge would make up attractively, or poplin, wool crepe or any similar material; or, again, the blouse and peplum could be made of one material while the skirt is another. Velvet over broadcloth would make a very handsome effect or plain serge or broadcloth over plaid would be pretty.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 8½ yards of material 27, 6¼ yards 36, 4½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

The pattern of the dress (7557) is out in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

THAWS THE PIPE

Salt dissolved in boiling water and poured down a frozen pipe will help to thaw it out.

Salt tied about the pipe joints will prevent the freezing of the pipe.

Salt sprinkled on window sills and doorsteps will prevent the windows and doors from being frozen shut.—Denver Times.

TO CLEAN WAIST

An easy way to clean a white silk waist, says the Philadelphia North American, is to lay it on a sheet of soft tissue paper, cover it thickly with flour, lay another sheet of tissue paper on top, and roll it as tightly as possible. Leave it for a few days, and then take it out and shake it well. Be sure to use only white tissue paper.

SCOUR AT ONCE

Clean granite ware that is badly stained by boiling it in water containing washing soda, and as soon as it is removed from the water, scour it with some good cleaning powder. Do not let it cool before scouring. It will be like new.



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Whose Family is small,

who can cook with the best of materials, who do not simply have to "get meals" but can take pride in your cooking—You should use

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Hundreds of Petitions for Laws Expected

Legislators Likely to File Many Bills as Tomorrow Is Final Day for New Measures—Long List of Proposed Statutes

SESSIONS ARE BRIEF

Several hundred petitions for legislation with their accompanying bills or resolves are expected to be filed in the two branches of the Legislature today, as tomorrow is the final day for filing. Many of the legislators do not come to Boston Saturday, there being no session, and they are preparing to file today what measures they are urging.

Congressman John J. Rogers of Lowell has filed his bill providing for the election of members of national political committees at the time of the presidential primaries.

Representative Benjamin F. Haines has presented a bill aimed to protect purchasers of linen collars. It provides that collars and cuffs marked "linen," "all linen" or "pure linen" shall contain at least three folds or plies which have a flax thread in both its warp and filling.

Another bill filed by Mr. Haines provides for a state purchasing agent.

Again yesterday both branches held short sessions at which many of the bills filed were read, formally referred to committees and sent to the printer.

In the Senate a resolve was reported favorably by the committee on street railways that the time for filing the report of the public service commission and Boston transit commission, as a joint board on the service furnished by the Bay State Street railway and the Boston Elevated, be extended to March 8.

Other additional bills filed follow: Senator Fischer of Westford on petition of Herbert M. Forristall—that the Saugus school committee shall consist of five members.

Senator Nichols—Extending the term of the Boston transit commission.

Senator Bellamy of Taunton on petition of Thomas F. Cavanaugh—to change the apportionment of the cost of sewer maintenance; that Bristol county shall raise \$10,000 annually to support its agricultural school; that no assignment of wages to be earned in the future shall be valid in this commonwealth; that the county of Bristol may from time to time refund its notes.

Senator Brennan of Charlestown—Amendment to the constitution to make the term of United States senators two years instead of six.

Senator Doyle of New Bedford—to increase the number of hours that minors may work from 48 hours to 54 in any one week under the child labor act.

John A. Carter—to provide for quarters in the annex to the State House for the supreme judicial court.

William T. Ripley—to investigate industrial disputes by special boards.

John J. Cummings—to provide for promotions by competitive examinations of Boston police.

Robert Holmes—Appropriating \$45,000 for the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Henry Howard—Providing for study of a general plan for the comprehensive development of transportation in Boston and the metropolitan district by the Boston transit commission.

Henry Sterling of Medford—Amendment to the constitution authorizing the commonwealth to take land to relieve the congestion of population.

Willis C. Connor—to provide that a dealer in milk shall not be liable to prosecution unless a sample of the milk which it is charged he has sold was taken upon his premises by an authorized inspector.

Mayor Schumaker of Malden—Providing compensation for cities and towns in whose streets are trunk lines of pipes and conduits for the transmission of gas and electricity.

George F. A. McDougan—Requiring motor vehicles to show a green light on the left hand and a red light on the right hand side.

George Holden Tinkham—to provide that officers or employees of a trust company shall receive no benefits on account of investments of the company, except that any such officer or employee may borrow from the company.

Thomas Curley of Boston—to permit cities and towns to establish boards of recreation.

E. T. Hartman of Boston—Plans for city and town school buildings shall be submitted for approval to the state board of education.

Kenneth H. Darnen of Maynard—that nomination papers for candidates for state offices shall be signed by 1000 voters, instead of 250, as at present.

Frederick E. Pierce—to authorize the Northern Massachusetts Street Railway company to consolidate with or to purchase the Connecticut Valley Street Railway company.

Representative Brogan of Boston—to compel telephone companies to render monthly itemized accounts to persons having limited telephones.

Representative McNerney of Boston—Providing for a return to primaries in Boston mayoralty elections; candidates at which must secure at least 500 signatures of voters. The only names of candidates on the official ballot for mayor at the city election would be the one receiving the highest number, and the next highest, of votes in the primaries.

Representative Lawler of Boston—to provide for a new subway in Dorchester,

described as route 1 by the Boston transit commission and to cost not more than \$6,100,000.

Edward I. Guish of Boston—Providing an additional probation officer in the Boston juvenile court, who shall be a woman.

Arthur Bower—Half fare limit on street railways at 14 years proposed.

Representative Curtin of Brookline, on petition of the Boston University Law School Association, proposing a material change in court procedure, lessening of the volume of work before the supreme court. Will cases would be removed from the supreme court to the superior court, which would be given jurisdiction on prerogative writs and as far as possible all equity jurisdiction. It is declared that the judges of all the courts are in favor of the change.

There has been filed with the clerk of the House a petition for legislation for the taking by the state of the stock of the Boston & Maine now held by the railroad holding company and the extension of the Massachusetts Central division of the Boston & Maine was filed Thursday. The petitioner is Herbert F. Keith of Framingham.

It is arranged that when such stock has been acquired the state shall cancel the same and take in exchange for it bonds to the amount of the stock.

A total issue of \$35,000,000 guaranteed by the state is to be used for the following purposes: \$27,000,000 to be applied under the terms of the exchange; \$2,

WOODS MARGIN INCREASES; HAGAN RECOUNT UNLIKELY

Official Tabulation Gives City Councilor Elect 100 Additional Votes Over Nearest Competitor—Women's Vote Falls Off 37 Per Cent—Lightest in 27 Years

Official count of Tuesday's vote and tabulation by the election commissioners shows William H. Woods defeated Henry E. Hagan for city council by 366 instead of 266 votes as was first reported. It also shows a drop of 37 per cent in the number of women voting this year from the number voting in 1913. For school committee this year 3086 women voted, less than one third the total registration, which is 10,020. This is the lightest woman vote since 1887.

According to the official figures fewer than 25 votes were given Mayor Fitzgerald on stickers. About the same number wrote in the name of Earnest E. Smith. These figures give James M. Curley 5740 majority over Thomas J. Kenny.

Although petitions for a recount in favor of Henry E. Hagan are being circulated, it is not believed by the election commissioners that they will be filed. To obtain a recount for the whole city 1230 certified names are necessary and must be filed before 5 o'clock tonight.

The tabulations by the election department show that 74 per cent of the registered vote was cast, which is within 1 per cent of the estimate of Mayor Fitzgerald and Mr. Kenny. In the Fitzgerald-Storror campaign 86 per cent of the registered vote was cast.

FULL SCHEDULE OF B. & M. BACK BY WEDNESDAY

Increasing Facility of Hand Operation of Signals and Switches May Restore All Trains by Middle of Week

NEW TOWER PLANS

While officials of the Boston & Maine are considering plans to secure federal permission to drive more piles as a firmer foundation for the fireproof structure to replace tower A in the North station yard, it is said that 75 per cent of the normal train service is in operation now and that the full schedule will be restored by Wednesday, if not by Monday. The increase in operation depends largely on the readiness with which the hand system of signalling and switching can be perfected to replace the electric system which was controlled by tower A. No through trains are affected.

Quite a number of local trains are to be added today to the modified schedule. Nearly 140 freight brakemen are now operating the yard switches, working in two shifts. These men are the only ones available who know how to handle the equipment, and the management says that too much praise cannot be given them for the manner in which they have cooperated to establish a temporary system of train movements.

It is admitted by the management that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons who usually ride on trains are being accommodated by the trolley. Some of these are accounted for, however, by the removal of all trains temporarily on the Medford branch.

The old tower has been cleaned out. The road officials say that they will be ready for the new equipment when it arrives in about six weeks or two months. It is now being made, but, inasmuch as it is special apparatus, it takes longer than usual to construct it. It will take but 48 hours to set it up in the new tower. While trains left the North station within a few minutes of the time scheduled yesterday up to 4 o'clock, longer delays were experienced during the rush hours. Additional shuttle service was installed last night on the Saugus branch, between Lynn and East Somerville, and all Fitchburg division trains are using the old Fitchburg station.

BOARD URGES EMBARGO
ST. JOHN, N. B.—A retaliatory embargo against the United States for its attitude upon the importation of Canadian potatoes was urged Thursday upon the Canadian government by the St. John Board of Trade.

500,000 to be used for the extension of the Central Massachusetts through southern Berkshire; \$5,500,000 for the general improvement of the Boston & Maine railroad.

These provisions are conditional upon the number of Boston & Maine directors being increased to 15. Six are to be appointed by the Governor to serve for one year, two for two years and two for three years. Nine directors are to be elected by the outstanding stockholders.

Another condition of the state purchase bill is that a line be extended along the Farmington valley intersecting its main line, and extended northerly to a connection with the western Massachusetts Street Railway in the town of Becket.

As was expected, Joseph Walker of Brookline, chairman of the legislative committee of the Progressive party of Massachusetts, filed the six bills in which the committee and the Progressive leaders are especially interested.

They provide for the initiative and referendum, the amendment of the constitution to permit classification of property, the woman suffrage amendment, a corrupt practices act which limits the personal expenditures of a candidate for office, abolition of party enrollment of voters and the substitution thereof of a single ballot containing parallel columns with the candidates of various parties thereon, and a bill to provide free transportation to the polls, at the expense of the state, to elderly voters.

DIRECTORATE OF NEW HAVEN IS FOR UNMERGING

Chairman Elliott's Agreement With Atty.-Gen. McReynolds Is Indorsed by Board and Arrangements Planned for Loan

NEW YORK—Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad indorsed on Thursday the agreement made by Chairman Howard Elliott with Attorney-General McReynolds for the dissolution of the New Haven system, through separation from the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads. All its trolley lines and some steamship lines.

It is understood that the New Haven will get plenty of time for disposal of these subsidiaries.

J. P. Morgan advanced \$40,000,000 on six months' notes to avert embarrassment last fall, and these notes will become due within a few weeks. As it is impossible to arrange for a new permanent bond issue without so short a time it will be necessary for the company to apply to bankers again for a new loan or to obtain from Mr. Morgan an extension. In either event the company will have to pay well for the accommodation.

The directors accepted the resignation of J. P. Morgan, Edwin Milner and Galen J. Stone. Mr. Stone's resignation is said to be due to his connection with an underwriting syndicate formed to relieve the New Haven of its steamship holdings.

The return to the company's treasury of any money or bankers' commissions in connection with the proposed issue of debenture bonds, annulled by the Massachusetts supreme court, was authorized.

BUSINESS LEAGUE FOR HIGHER RATES

CHICAGO—An increase of 5 per cent in freight rates was favored Thursday in resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the National Business League of America.

"We believe," the resolutions read, "that the present net earnings of the railroads are insufficient for proper maintenance of equipment, extension of facilities, efficient service and safety of life and property, resulting in the curtailment of purchases from department industries which seriously cripple the general business of the country."

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WHITMAN

At the annual meeting of Puritan lodge, A. F. & A. M., these officers were elected: Worshipful master, Harry N. Keith; senior warden, Roy F. Bradford; junior warden, Frank O. Goodwin, Jr.; treasurer, A. Henry Brigham; secretary, Arthur T. Cole; proxy, Roy F. Allen; associate member of the Masonic Relief Association, Roy F. Bradford; trustees, Arthur Coleman, W. H. Cook, Benjamin C. Reed; trustees of relief fund, Roy F. Allen, W. H. Cook, G. T. Cunningham; senior deacon, Fred H. Black; junior deacon, Edwin Thompson; senior steward, A. T. Pinkham; junior steward, Samuel Norton; organist, W. G. Gurney; tyler, W. J. Daniels; marshal, N. A. Poole; chaplain, the Rev. W. W. Dornan; inner sentinel, C. E. Baker; relief committee, H. N. Keith, A. T. Cole, W. H. Cook, J. L. Batchelder, G. Harry Bill.

CHELSEA

The Camp Fire Girls of the Cary Avenue Methodist church will be entertained this evening at the parsonage by the wife of the pastor, Mrs. C. P. Herrick.

Frank E. Parlin, superintendent of schools will speak in the course of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at their club room this evening.

A members' supper and rally will be held at the Y. M. C. A. tonight and Booth Field, secretary, will give an address.

EVERETT

More than a score of orders calling for highway and sidewalk improvements in ward 2 have been introduced in the common council by Councilman Frank H. Carpenter. All were referred to committees.

Sealer of weights and measures, Alexander Knox, has had printed for distribution among the residents of Everett little booklets giving information for the use of housekeepers and giving the weights of produce now sold by weight instead of measure.

LYNNFIELD

Pupils of the South Lynnfield school will issue a school magazine. Mabel Copeland is editor-in-chief, and her assistants and reporters include Margaret Fenerty, Ruth Peabody, Emma Preston, Marjorie Felton, Paul Upton, Nellie Hayward, Myles West, Theresa Rich, Edward Averill and Willard Houghton.

The Girls Club of Lynnfield Center has elected Miss Myra Nesbitt as president and Mrs. William Gerry as secretary and treasurer.

WAKEFIELD

Alfred E. Preble of the Wakefield high school faculty will give an illustrated lecture at the Wakefield Club tomorrow evening.

The men's second degree team of Wakefield grange will work the degree for Melrose grange tonight.

An assembly under the auspices of Corp. Parker, U. S. W. V., will be held in the town hall tonight.

MELROSE

Mary J. Spaulding tent, Daughters of Veterans will hold a meeting tonight in Grand Army hall when the new officers will preside for the first time.

The Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire Club are to give an entertainment next Monday evening in Temple of Honor hall.

At the Highland Club tonight Clarence G. Bartlett will give an entertainment.

READING

The West Village circle has elected: President, Mrs. James Spear; vice-president, Mrs. William Chisholm; secretary, Miss Laura Jones; treasurer, Miss Grace Eames. The circle will have a gentlemen's night in Union hall on Jan. 22.

The Quannapowitt Agricultural Association will offer 11 prizes for granges of this district, ranging from \$100 down to \$30.

MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor is to hold a conference with the committee on police and fire departments of the board of aldermen prior to the meeting next week for the purpose of recommending the addition of two more patrolmen to the former department and several additional firemen. An increase of \$50 per year for the policemen will also be taken up.

SOMERVILLE

The exhibition of oil and water color paintings, china and arts and crafts work for members of the Heptagon Club, which was scheduled for several weeks ago, will be held on Jan. 20, 21 and 22 at the home of Mrs. Ella H. Watson, 27 Aldersey street.

BEVERLY

Garden City lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., will hold an assembly at Odd Fellows hall, Rogers building this evening, in observance of its tenth anniversary.

MALDEN

The Linden Real Estate Association has elected John Given as president.

MIDDLEBORO

French residents are planning for a Mardi Gras festival Feb. 24.

NEEDHAM

A special town meeting will be held in the town hall this evening.

LEKINGTON

The new officers of the George G. Meade Woman's Relief Corps, No. 97, were installed yesterday afternoon in Grand Army hall by Mrs. Lou Stuart Wadsworth, past national patriotic instructor, assisted by Hattie Callahan, past department press correspondent, as conductor.

The captain, "A Day in the Woods," is given for adults this afternoon in the Hancock school hall by the pupils in the three upper grades, assisted by the Boy Scouts.

BRIDGEWATER

Fellowship lodge, A. F. & A. M., has elected: W. M., George H. Covington; S. W., A. H. Willis; J. W., Brenelle Hunt; treasurer, Harry W. Bragdon; secretary, Herbert E. Reed; tyler, Austin Turner. These with the appointed officers will be installed early in February.

The dramatic club of the normal school is making arrangements for its mid-winter play, to be held in the assembly hall Jan. 23. The play will be "The Comedy of Errors."

QUINCY

The Board of Trade has elected: President, John L. Hamilton; vice-president, Joseph H. Sedgewick; secretary and treasurer, John O. Hall; directors, Eugene R. Stone, Herbert S. Barker, A. L. Whitman, Thomas L. Williams, John R. Richard, Andrew Milne, William H. Teardale, Charles J. McGillivray, Edward O. Woodward, Charles L. Gilliat, William E. Barnes and Carl E. Carlson.

NEWTONVILLE

Officers of the Central church have been elected as follows: Albert M. Lyons, moderator; Wallace C. Boyden, clerk; Joseph B. Robson, treasurer; George W. Arnyanson, deacon; Chauncey W. Waldron, superintendent of Sunday school; Charles W. Hardy, Jr., auditor; Russell G. Gibbs, collector.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The monthly social meeting of the Friday Social Club takes place this afternoon in the home of Mrs. Frank W. Garrett at 7 Tanager street.

The men's class of the Baptist church has elected R. F. Stephenson as president.

JAMAICA PLAIN

The January meeting of the Congregational Union will be held tonight, when the speaker will be Thomas G. Rees, one of the union members, who will talk on "An Evening in Foreign Lands," illustrated by stereopticon. The lecture will be an account of personal observations and experiences.

EAST DEDHAM

The East Dedham Business Improvement Association has elected: President, Ralph P. Cheever; vice-presidents, William Delinuth and George C. Stearns; secretary, Carl F. W. Wagner; treasurer, John H. Harris; chairman of executive board, Frederick H. Crosby.

BROOKLINE

Miss Jessie Kloseman is the leader for the Bird Club walk to take place tomorrow afternoon. The members will meet at the Forest Hills elevated terminal and the walk will be through Muddy pond woods, Stony Brook reservation, West Roxbury.

NEWTON CENTER

The annual meeting of the First Baptist church will be held this evening. The annual parish gathering will be held Jan. 21.

Highland Glee Club will give a concert Jan. 29 in Bray hall.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Officers of West Bridgewater grange will be installed this evening. The installing officer will be William N. Howard of North Easton, secretary of the state grange.

CONCORD

The recently organized Annarsack circle of Camp Fire Girls, met yesterday afternoon at the home of the guardian, Miss Ethel G. Hoyle on Sudbury road.

ARLINGTON

Seumas McManus, the Irish writer and story teller, will give an illustrated lecture on "A Merrie Rumble Round Ireland" this evening in the town hall.

WATERTOWN

Girls Glee Club of the Church of the Good Shepherd will give "A Dream of Mother Goose," Jan. 21, in the town hall.

WABAN

The annual church dinner and business meeting of the Union church will be held this evening in the parish house.

ROCKLAND

The Rockland Woman's Club holds its annual home talent this afternoon in Grand Army hall this afternoon.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The installation of officers of William McKinley camp S. of V. will take place Monday evening in Union hall.

MAYNARD

The members of the Priscilla Club will be entertained this evening at the home of Miss Fannie Harwood.

ABINGTON

Officers of Betty Alden Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., were installed in Odd Fellows hall last evening.

The New Express Rates

Effective February 1, 1914

In conformity with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission

The following table is illustrative of some of the differences between the new and old rates

Between BOSTON, MASS. and the following points:	5 lbs.		10 lbs.		20 lbs.	
	Express Insured	Old Rates	Express Insured	Old Rates	Express Insured	Old Rates
New York, N.Y.	.24	.40	.28	.45	.36	.50
Chicago, Ill.	.31	.60	.43	.75	.66	1.00
St. Louis, Mo.	.33	.65	.45	.80	.71	1.10
Denver, Col.	.48	.80	.76	1.25	1.32	2.00
Butte, Mont.	.58	.80	.97	1.40	1.74	2.50
Dallas, Tex.	.46	.75	.71	1.15	1.23	1.65
San Francisco, Cal.	.71	.80	1.23	1.50	2.26	2.85

Food Products Carried at Still Lower Rates

Express Service Means

Highest Class of Transportation

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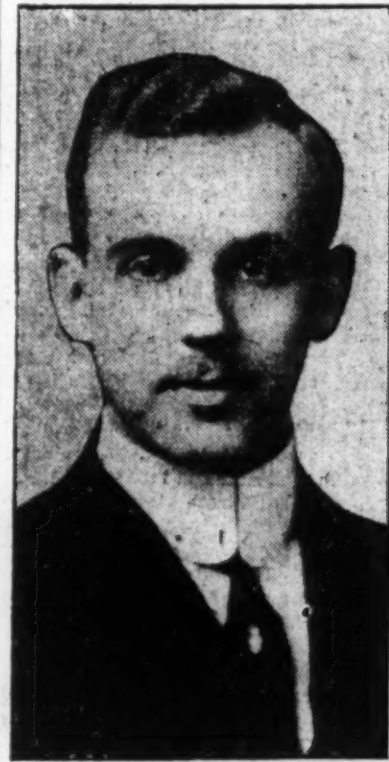
A Receipt for Each Shipment

Responsibility—Safety—Efficiency

Telephone or Write to Your Nearest Express Office

TWO FELLOWSHIPS AT B. U. AWARDED

Two Jacob Sleeper fellowships, each carrying a stipulation providing \$500, have been awarded at Boston University for the academic year 1914-15. Brenton Reid Lutz, S. B. '13, of Melrose, received the honor in the college of liberal arts.



BRENTON REID LUTZ

In the school of theology the award was made to the Rev. Elmer A. Leslie of Arlington Heights, pastor of the Arlington Heights Methodist Episcopal church.

President Lemuel H. Murlin will address the young men's forum of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Sunday on the query, "Is a College Education a Profitable Investment?"

BUREAUS OPENED TO AID EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES

Secretary Redfield Stations Federal Commercial Agents in N. Y., Philadelphia, Chicago

WASHINGTON—Federal commercial agents are taking up their duties in the largest American cities, in accord with the purpose of William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, to increase American trade abroad.

Mr. Redfield has sent Dr. E. A. Thayer, commercial agent of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, to the branch office of the bureau, in the custom house, New York city. There he may be seen by persons interested in the manufacture or export of canned goods, food products and other articles.

Dr. Thayer has just returned from South America, where he studied the market for these goods. Dr. Thayer will go to Philadelphia early next week for a few days, where he may be seen at the Commercial Museum.

A branch office of the bureau has been opened in the Federal building in Chicago, with H. H. Garber, a commercial agent, in charge.

Secretary of State Bryan expressed objection to leaving American consuls report commercial opportunities direct to the department of commerce.

U. S. TENTED CITY AWAITS MEXICANS

EL PASO, Tex.—A tented city has been erected at Ft. Bliss, near El Paso, for the reception of the 4500 Mexican soldiers and refugees from Ojinaga, Mex. On their arrival from Presidio, Tex., the federal soldiers and officers will be divided into their original commands and placed in camp here indefinitely, or until the war department orders their removal elsewhere.

Mr. Barron Says That Mr. Mellen Did Not Take Pay

Former Head of New Haven Said to Have Bought All the Space He Used for Railroad Articles

HEARING CONTINUES

Testifying before the public service commission today in its continued hearing into the other expenses of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, Clarence W. Barron of the Boston News Bureau, said that Charles S. Mellen, former president of the road, was once offered \$10,000 by two Boston newspapers, to write an article on the railroad situation. He said Mr. Mellen did not do so but paid for advertising an article which he wrote on the question.

Mr. Barron was endeavoring to show that Mr. Mellen always wanted to keep in touch with the public directly as well as his own railroad. In addition to Mr. Barron, E. H. Wilson of Lawrence, chairman of the legislative committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, also testified.

Mr. Wilson testified regarding the service he rendered to the road, and explained several vouchers. His work for the road consisted, he said, in making reports for Timothy E. Byrnes, then vice-president of the New Haven, on the behavior of locomotives in relation to smoke emitted. These reports were made on special charts specified by the Massachusetts smoke act.

Under examination, Mr. Wilson said the locomotive organization knew of his work for the road and about this extra work he had talked with his officers. He said that he was a member of the adjustment committee, legislative committee and pension committee of the brotherhood and that he had appeared at the State House in 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Arthur D. Hill, counsel for the Boston Journal, cited a voucher for \$250 which Mr. Wilson confirmed and for which he said he rendered services prior to Jan. 1, 1913. He said he was assigned to this special work in November. He made observation tests between the Back Bay station and the National League baseball field. He said he had done much of this work since 1909.

Mr. Wilson said he received \$10 a day which was equivalent to the regular wage he received for trips between Springfield and Boston as an engineer. He admitted that by this plan he earned salary for seven instead of three or four days a week.

Mr. Hill introduced other vouchers which were on file at Washington for services in 1912, one for \$500 and one for \$390.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, asked the witness if he ever made any attempt to conceal his work with the New Haven, and he said no.

Mr. Barron presented briefs giving the advertising in the newspapers from November, 1912, to January, 1913, that was placed through the News Bureau, and from December, 1912, to June, 1913, through Doremus & Co. of New York. Regarding money received for copies of the News Bureau specially published, Mr. Barron said that they were sold at five cents the copy, and that they were sent out to about 120,000 investors in New England.

As to the purpose of sending out these papers, Mr. Barron said it was to give investors the facts of the case while so many false statements were being made in the press. He said the information disseminated was in the nature of news items, and was not an interpretation of the situation but a statement of facts. There was no relation between the news columns and the advertising, he declared.

CRANBERRY MEN FAVOR NEW HAVEN BOAT OWNERSHIP

WASHINGTON—Cape Cod cranberry growers are using their efforts to help the New Haven road retain the Sound steamship lines. A letter to Representative Thomas C. Thacher from J. C. Makepeace, president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association, contains a petition asking the interstate commerce commission to permit the railroad to operate the Sound lines.

"I am not writing as a defender of the New Haven and all it has done," says Mr. Makepeace. "New York is by far our largest consuming market and our transportation connections with it are of the most vital importance. Throughout the long period of joint ownership and operation we have afforded better than ordinary service and it seems to me there is little evidence that undue advantage has been taken of the monopoly."

BROOKLINE'S SIXTH DEBATER CHOSEN

Ogden Porter '16 has been chosen as the sixth man on the Brookline interscholastic debating team. The other members of the team were chosen some weeks ago, but no decision was then reached between the two candidates for the sixth place.

The teams have been divided as follows for the debate: George McLaughlin '14, Charles Daly '15 and Richard Salinger '15 for the affirmative against Newton; Victor Kramer '14, Julian Reinherz '14 and Ogden Porter '16 for the negative against Somerville, on the question that the Munroe doctrine should be abandoned as a national policy.

STATUTE WOULD MAKE DIVISION OF FIRE FORCES

Bill Proposes Two Shifts in All Cities of More Than 40,000—Several Propositions Looking to Betterment of Public Services

MANY MEASURES FILED

Among the many petitions filed in the House today was one by Isaac Gordon, and others, to provide for the division of fire departments in towns or cities of more than 40,000 inhabitants into two shifts, one to be on duty in the day and the other at night. These two shifts shall alternate every fourth day, and the entire force shall at all times be subject to an emergency call.

Representative Peter F. Tague of Charlestown and Edward Z. Ginsburg of Boston have filed a petition to amend section 8 of chapter 413 of the acts of 1906, with reference to wayward and delinquent children.

To prevent the sale of meat or fish containing any artificial coloring or preserving substance.

Representative William L. F. Gilman of Hyde Park, has filed a petition and bill to authorize the metropolitan park commission to construct and maintain a parkway from Mattapan square to Paul's bridge.

Other petitions have been filed with the clerk of the House as follows:

By George F. Atkins of Revere, to enable the metropolitan park commission to construct granite sidewalks at Revere beach reservation.

By Representative John L. Donovan, to provide that except in cases of emergency, it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to permit an employee to work on Sunday unless such employee is allowed during the six days next ensuing 24 consecutive hours of rest.

Representative William F. Gilman, to permit the Bay State Street Railway Company, with the consent of the Boston Elevated Railway, to operate its cars over any surface tracks of said Boston Elevated Street Railway Company which may be or are already laid upon locations granted to said Boston Elevated Railway Company or to railway companies the locations granted to which are now in the possession of said Boston Elevated Railway Company from the terminus of the location of said Boston Elevated Railway Company at Mattapan and at Hyde Park avenue in East Boston to the North station and to the East Boston Ferry.

By Robert M. Washburn, relative to legislative and public expenses of public service corporations as follows:

"All contracts, agreements or payments, on the part of public service corporations, in their relation to legislation, or with reference to publicity, the press or its employees, shall, with the name of the payee, the amount, and the nature of the service or disbursement, be filed, immediately upon the making thereon, with, and shall be subject to, approval of the public service commission."

Harry P. Cassidy of Boston, has filed several petitions for new legislation as follows:

To prevent the manufacture and sale of cheese not the legitimate product of pure, unadulterated milk or cream.

To provide that containers of cold storage eggs or other food articles must be plainly marked.

To prohibit the use of saccharine as a substitute for sugar in food or beverages to be offered for sale.

To prohibit the manufacture and sale of adulterated fruit syrups.

To regulate the manufacture and sale of vinegar and prohibit the sale of impure vinegar.

By Laura A. C. Hughes, for legislation to give the board of registration of nurses authority to investigate training schools for nurses to determine their fitness and efficiency.

By Herbert S. Grutchfield and others, to provide for an additional outlet of the Revere sewerage system into the metropolitan system near Fenno street in Revere.

By Representative Sullivan of Boston, to require that receptacles containing cold storage eggs should be marked with the date on which the eggs were placed in storage.

By the Dorchester Trades Association, to abolish fees for building permits in the city of Boston.

P. J. COYLE STAYS ON B. & M. BOARD

P. J. Coyle of Somerville has been re-elected general chairman of the board of adjustment and arbitration of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees for the Boston & Maine system. Mr. Coyle, who is also grand president of the organization, enters his eighth year in the position as chairman of the board.

Ralph Putnam of Marblehead yesterday was elected general secretary; defeating Hiram Lee of Lowell, who has held that place for years. Albert E. Barnes of Salem was elected general chairman for the freight department, Stanley G. Perry of Somerville for the crossing department, William O. Allen of Rochester, N. H., for the motive power department.

HIGHWAY AND NAVAL BILLS ARE WITHHELD

Duke of Connaught in Opening Third Session of Canadian Parliament Announces Waiting Policy as the Program

THE SENATE IS BLAMED

OTTAWA, Ont.—That the government had decided to withhold the naval contribution bill and the highway bill measure was announced on Thursday by the Duke of Connaught when he opened the third session of Canada's twelfth Parliament. He said the government would not present these propositions until "the Senate had been reformed."

No mention was made of any fiscal changes or notable departures in policy. The chief legislative measures referred to related to the civil service act and increased representation for the western provinces. It is expected that the Liberal free food policy will be a feature in the replies made by the opposition, because the speech failed to make any reference to legislation to curtail the high cost of living.

During the past seven years the opening of Parliament has with one exception occurred in November. This January opening has been referred to as a departure from precedent. Previous to 1906, however, all the winter sessions but one have begun after the holidays.

The effort to condense the parliamentary work into fewer months of the year cannot really be considered as an experiment. The cabinet has explained that the members rarely "settle down to business seriously," before the holidays, and the great distances traveled by many is sufficient reason for the endeavor to accomplish all necessary legislation in the weeks between Jan. 15 and, at the latest, May 31.

The Conservative government is still viewed as somewhat new. Its precipitation into power two years ago, after its 15 years of opposition had the not unnatural effect of raising the question as to the party's ability to grapple with the country's problems. It is felt in many quarters that this third session of its work will be the test regarding this ability.

The first session was uneventfully spent in both parties "finding themselves." The Liberals had as much readjustment to accomplish, as had the newly installed government. To become the opposition with 47 vacant seats instead of being "the government" with an overflow of 47 to fill such vacancies was the Liberals' new position; and vice versa for the Conservatives.

By the second year, however, the amazement had abated, and last session's legislative debates were sufficient to test the mettle of both sides of the House, as well as to establish "records" for endurance and for determination.

From the contest, as will be remembered, the Conservative party emerged partially victorious, partially defeated. The unprecedented opposition maintained by the Liberals, which entailed the passage of closure rules to govern the debates, has aided in making the coming session necessarily unique in one particular at least. It is the first session of Parliament in Canada to work with "unlimited speech" curtailed.

Probably of the few measures passed in the Commons under the new rules and then blocked by the overwhelmingly Liberal Senate, the rest of the world will best remember the naval contribution bill.

From the country itself probably the firmest pronouncement regarding a desired solution of the question has come from the middle west. Last week the Grain Growers Association at the Brandon convention went on record as advocating that the country's naval policy of the future "be submitted to the people through a referendum."

In the Commons last year the 11 members who voted for this method of settlement appeared "a hopeless minority." But there are indications that world events, and even home developments, during the past seven months have strengthened their position in the estimation of the country at large.

No upheaval has occurred in the Senate. No sweeping inundation of Conservatives has been effected by means of which the Senate's big Liberal majority of last session might be completely swamped. But eight possible Senate appointments have been diplomatically made from districts which unquestionably favor the premier's policy of direct contribution to the British navy.

Eight Liberal votes replaced by eight Conservative votes will make naturally a difference in majorities against the government but, there will still remain a practically unbreakable adverse vote of at least 11 on all "party questions." The only possible further reduction would have been through the appointment of new senators to represent the middle west. But the west cannot be counted upon to support either the naval policy or the protective policy of the government. Haste in making such appointments could not therefore have been reasonably expected of a political party.

The chief events which may have largely affected public opinion regarding the naval bill are first the world-wide publicity given to the affairs of the so-called "armament trusts"; second, Norman Angell's remarks relative to the impregnable positions of the British over-

seas dominions; and third, the continued increase of political powers in the Canadian middle west. The first two causes appear to have strengthened public opinion in favor of Mr. Borden's "contribution" policy. It is argued that if Canada is practically unassailable by possible oceanic foes, why should the Liberal policy of a home navy be requisite? and if an "armament trust" would invade Canada during the process of building such a home navy, how doubly undesirable would be the building of it.

The increased influence of the rapidly growing middle western provinces can hardly be said to be thrown into the scale for either party. It is becoming evident that in that district no "preparation for war" is considered desirable or necessary. And the request for a referendum is considered to indicate that, desiring neither party's naval policy, those westerners will agree to support only that which is plainly proved to be the desire of the majority of the people of the Dominion.

The highway bill suffered the same fate as did the naval last session, and was thrown out the previous session, also by the Senate at its first introduction.

From the viewpoint of statesmanship, Mr. Borden's party will find probably the Asiatic immigration question the severest test the coming weeks. Fortunately the province of British Columbia, which considers that "Asiatics are undesirable settlers, is entirely Conservative in politics. The provincial Parliament has for years had at most only two Liberals in its make up, and some years none at all. This fact will go a long way towards achieving a diplomatic settlement of the question, without friction or blockade in the House, and will leave Mr. Borden free to consider more clearly the imperial side of the question.

The "redistribution bill" which will aim to readjust the federal parliamentary representation "throughout the whole Dominion" may perhaps also be included as a problem involving astute statesmanship, rather than political maneuvering merely.

From the viewpoint of the people probably the legislation which will most closely affect their daily routine will be that needed to set the parcel post system in running order. Difficulties encountered during negotiations with the railways are now reported as having been overcome, and the postmaster-general will present his report of the work accomplished during the summer. Commissions to investigate the causes for the much talked of high cost of living and for an investigation into the financial practicability of the proposed Georgian bay ship canal are two of the government propositions to be carried into effect as soon as possible.

Among the smaller bills it is to be proposed that the penalty of capital punishment be abolished. The bill to cease the annual conference of titles on certain Canadians is to be reintroduced and the premier's recent refusal to accept one may be an indication that he approves the bill. Public works of all types will receive as much attention as ever and harbor work particularly will be advanced.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In these days when one hears of a new golf club every few hours, this article of A. T. W. McCaul in Golf Illustrated on the subject of the great number of clubs over there is most interesting, as it gives us some idea of the extent to which the old country is "covered" with golf courses. Naturally the supply out here is as yet not greater than the demand, but even in America I have known of small places struggling to support two mediocre courses instead of joining forces and having one really fine club. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The multiplication of golf clubs during the last 10 years has been phenomenal, and to the casual observer they one and all appear to be flourishing and prosperous. It is seldom if ever that one hears of a golf club being unable to carry on: the old ones have kept going, and many new ones have been started, until in many areas, notably the London district, there is almost a congestion.

To those on whom it is incumbent to give the subject more than cursory consideration, the old proverb that appearances are deceptive must often occur, and they cannot be blamed if they see the "writing on the wall" with each new club that is opened, with a flourish of trumpets as the last word in how to do it.

Twenty years ago, golf clubs were comparatively few in number and modest in their ambitions. An 18-hole course and a clubhouse costing £500 were talked about; £1000 would start such a club in those days, and a sufficiency of members paying a subscription of four or five guineas a year was readily forthcoming. The difficulty, in fact, was to get in. Committees were much more strict, and members thought a good deal of their club and talked about it accordingly. In those days there was esprit de corps; it was a privilege to belong to your club, and was recognized as a privilege.

Much water, however, has flowed through London bridge during the last 20 years, and great social changes have taken place: life generally has become increasingly luxurious, and the golf clubs have had to move with the times. The young man of today does not remember the golf of 20 years ago, and never pauses to consider the changed conditions. If he does not get what he wants at one club, there are 100 others willing and anxious to welcome him as a member. He can take his choice, and he does. Nowadays clubs are like shops

NEW ENGLAND PEACE SOCIETY SEEKS GREATER MEMBERSHIP

Conference to Be Held Jan. 30 to Discuss Methods of Enlarging Organization and Increasing Its Influence in Promotion of International Amity

Methods of increasing the influence and membership of the New England Peace Societies will be discussed at a conference of their executive officers, which has been called for Jan. 30 by Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary. Officers of the state branches and local sections of the national organization in New England will attend. The local sections include the peace societies of Springfield, New Bedford, Mass., and Derry, N. H., and committees will represent Lynn, Worcester and Portsmouth, N. H., where the organization of local societies is projected.

At the luncheon to be given at the Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy street, delegates and about 20 friends of the peace movement will be entertained. An informal conference will follow, at which there will be discussion of a program of legislation, organization and cooperation of peace societies and other institutions engaged in the promotion of international peace, the extension of the peace movement by state-wide campaigns of popular education, programs of work of local peace societies and the question of bringing the movement before churches, clubs and granges.

Recommendations will also be made as to methods of helping forward state and city celebrations of the century of peace with Great Britain. Other questions relating to prize essay contests, and local conferences will be considered. Among those who are expected to take part in the program are: Arthur Deerin

YEAR'S MISSION FUNDS \$16,458,000

NEW YORK—Protestant churches of the United States and Canada sent into distant countries last year for mission work \$16,458,000, according to figures given out by the Foreign Missions Conference. In 1912 the amount contributed was \$17,317,000.

The whole sum going to far missions in the year from all countries was \$26,000,000. Considerably more than half came from the United States and Canada, and the United States was the largest single national contributor. England was next and Scotland was third.

REP. GILLET FOR INTERVENTION

WASHINGTON—Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts made a speech in the House Thursday in which he urged intervention in Mexico, saying that war with that country is inevitable.

WESTERN CITY TURNS DEFICIT INTO A PROFIT

Kansas City Saves \$389,104 in Less Than Four Years by New Commission Government; Former Debts Fast Being Paid Off

SURPLUS PILES UP

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Kansas side, since the adoption of commission government less than four years ago, has saved \$389,104.78, besides paying in cash its operating expenses, says the Times. Before the new rule went into effect the city usually had a deficit of \$100,000 each year, which was paid off by refunding bonds.

The former city council form of government left a refunding bond debt of \$1,333,469.15. Of this amount the commissioners have paid off \$113,000. The new form of rule inherited an election debt of \$16,500, and a street lighting debt of \$24,000, which have been paid, making a total of \$154,000.

The city is carrying, in the investment fund, interest bearing bonds amounting to \$143,374, which have been bought under commission government. It also has \$44,896 in cash in that fund, making a total of \$188,270 in the investment fund.

The city also has a cash surplus in the treasury of \$46,824.78. These three items together make up the \$389,104.78 which has been saved by the new rule. This saving does not include a floating debt aggregating somewhere in the neighborhood of \$70,000, which has been paid off.

The saving shown by the above statement of the commissioners does not include the savings that have been made to the users of electricity and water by a more economical management of the municipal plants.

FEBRUARY TESTS FOR CIVIL SERVICE POSTS ANNOUNCED

Several examinations for government positions are announced for the month of February by Edward E. Stebbins, New England secretary of the United States civil service commission.

A test to secure eligibles for the position of veterinarian inspector in the bureau of animal industry, salaries from \$1200 to \$1400, is dated Feb. 4; for research chemist in the department of agriculture, bureau of industry, salary \$1800, Feb. 9.

Two examinations will be Feb. 18, for immigrant and Chinese inspector, salary \$1380, and for assistant in road economics in the office of public roads, Washington, \$1500.

On Feb. 21 the examination for railway mail clerk, salary \$900, will start with several hundred applicants. It is expected that this examination will last many days. There will be a number of appointments made from the registry of eligibles because of the increase in the weight limit for parcel post. There are five grades in this branch of the post-office service, the maximum pay being \$1500.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine railroad private car No. 555 is located on track No. 23 in North station train shed for the accommodation of James D. Tyler, general superintendent and Charles H. Wiggins, superintendent of motive power. The New Haven road handled into First street freight terminal, South Boston, yesterday 40 refrigerator cars loaded with California fruit consigned to the Boston market, union freight railway delivery.

Henry Sully, chief operator, second track in pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, is spending his vacation in Buffalo, N. Y.

Engine 561, of the Boston & Albany road's new superheaters, maintained the Twentieth Century's schedule with 15 Pullman cars from Springfield to Boston yesterday.

Henry H. Towle, general baggage agent Maine Central railroad, with headquarters at Portland, Me., is a business visitor at North station general offices today. The operating department of the Boston & Maine road inaugurated shuttle train service between East Somerville and Lynn via the Saugus branch yesterday.

Harry Cross and John Morey, veteran Boston & Albany railway passenger engineers in Boston and Springfield services, are spending a 60 days' vacation on the Pacific coast.

Samuel Crusher, bridge foreman of the Southern division, Boston & Maine road, is located at Reformatory station with his camp train for the purpose of reweaving a bridge over the Concord river.

Frank A. Tilton, general yard master, Boston Terminal Company, and James Louden, yard master New Haven road at South Boston, are working on a new yard schedule for South station.

OHIO CONCERN TO SHARE PROFITS

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Directors of the National Carbon Company ask of stockholders approval of a plan for sharing profits with the employees. Setting aside of \$500,000 of a new issue of stock to be given to employees on terms to be announced at a public meeting on Feb. 16 is sought.

MUSIC

CITY CLUB AT OPERA

Enjoying the appreciation and submitting to the criticism of an unusual audience, one that looked and listened from the standpoint of comparative civics rather than from that of ordinary musical and dramatic values, the Boston opera company appeared before members of the City Club and their friends on Thursday evening, Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna" being the bill. The singers included Miss Amsten as Malicella, Mme. D'Alvarez as the mother, Mr. Ferrari as the blacksmith, and Mr. Blanchard as the Camoristi. Mr. Moranzoni was the conductor.

There was a large attendance, about equal to that at a regular Monday night or at a Saturday afternoon performance. The attention was a more sedate kind than characterizes the subscription audiences, the interest being in Wolf-Ferrari's piece as representing a recent triumph in music drama, in opera in the large as an art form expressing Americans to themselves and in the institution itself which is now in its fifth season presenting for the edification of Bostonians masterworks of Italian, French and German composers.

Enigmistic in some respects was the reply of the City Club members and their friends in their capacity of a civic audience. Notably clear was it in other respects. The quality of attention and the enthusiasm of the applause indicated that the special house recognized the good of an imported musical art. The attention and applause plainly showed, too, that it was impressed by the larger side of operatic interpretation as given at the theater on Huntington avenue now in its fifth season of service. Happily instead of busying itself with the question of how the leading singers executed their tasks or how the conductor directed the music, it was willing to take it for granted that efficient representation of the opera was assured when the managers scheduled the cast.

CHANGES IN CUBA ARMY PROPOSED

HAVANA—Congress received a bill Thursday for the reorganization of the Cuban army. The leader of the Conservative party introduced the measure. By its provisions the rural guard is to be joined to the permanent army, the field artillery is to be suppressed, the rapid fire gun sections are to be increased and six new cavalry regiments created. The measure proposes to suppress the commander in chief of the army and the major generals and to place the entire force under the command of the President of the republic and the secretary of the interior, aided by a general staff.

TWO LECTURES ANNOUNCED

Two illustrated lectures in English will be given by Hendrik Willem van Loon in the lecture room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 4 o'clock, Feb. 10, on "Social Life in the Dutch Republic of the great Painters," and Feb. 12 "Rembrandt and Rubens."

SAFETY ORDER GIVEN

Jacob Cohen, owner of building, 74-76 Brighton street, was yesterday given one week to remove a violation of building law that existed on the premises and was fined \$15 for not complying with first notice.

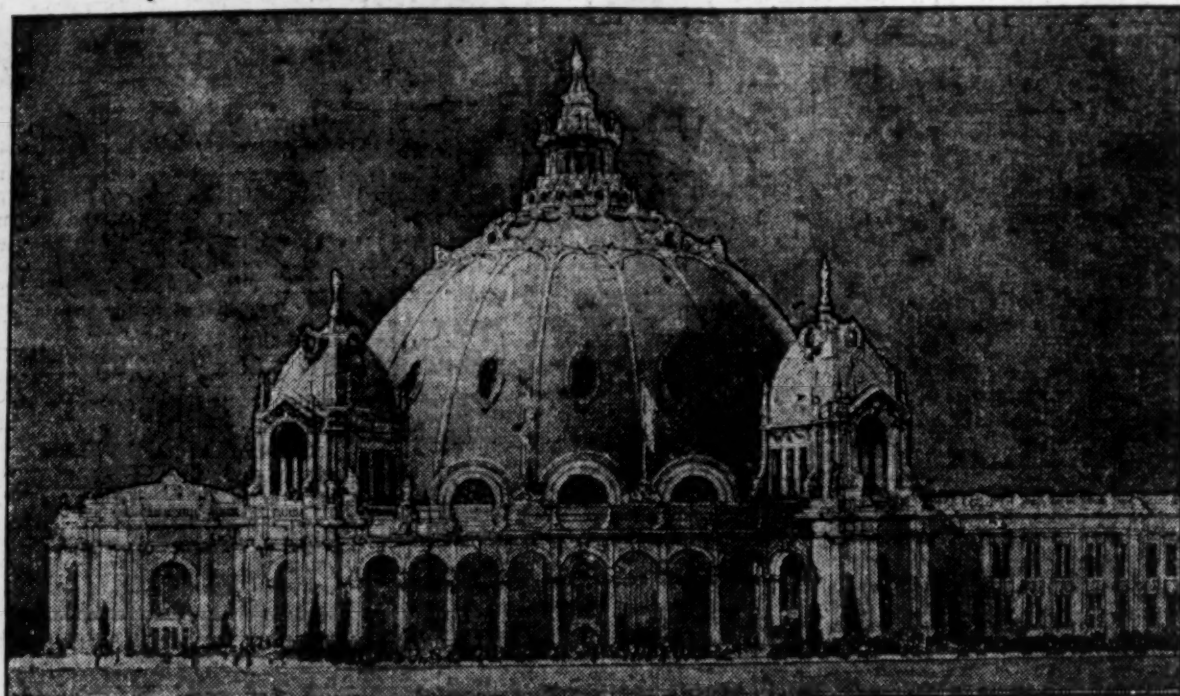
Panama Exposition Gets Conventions

Officials Now Have Assurance of the Holding of 196 of National and International Character With 600,000 Delegates

SERVICE IS KEYNOTE

SAN FRANCISCO—Assurances from 196 organizations of national or international scope that they will hold their conventions in the exposition city in 1915, received at the close of the year just past, indicate that at least 600,000 delegates may be expected to attend these gatherings. This is the announcement made on the authority of James A. Barr, manager of the bureau of conventions and societies, more than a year before the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition. The keynote of these meetings, it is announced, will be "service," and whether it be social, educational or industrial service it will be given full review and discussion.

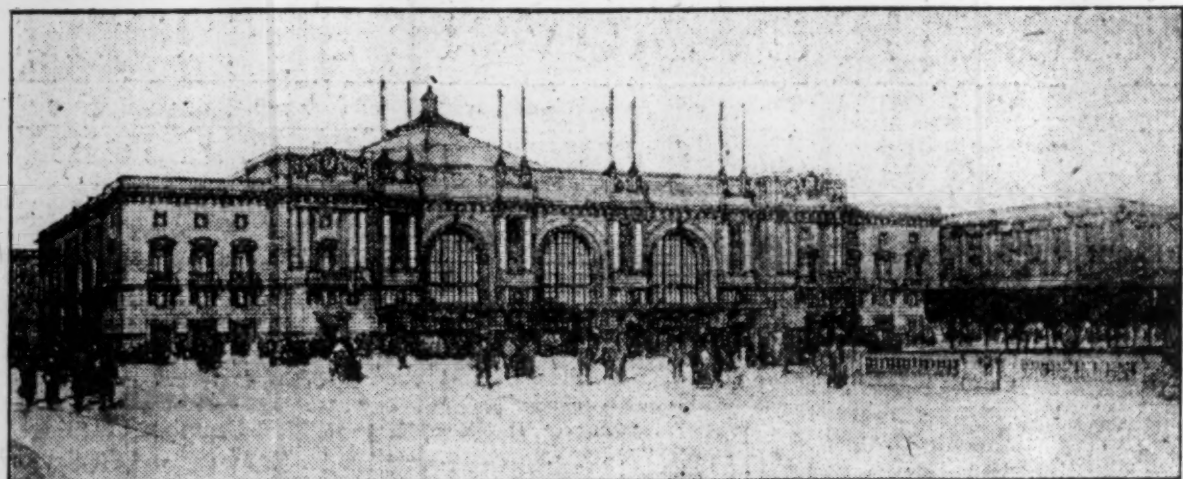
Among these conventions will be the international congress on education, international efficiency congress, international congress on marketing and farm credits, international electrochemical commission, international electrical congress, international engineering congress, international gas congress, international congress of authors and journalists, woman's world congress of missions, national congress of mothers, national drainage congress, American Historical Association, Association of Collegiate



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Festival hall, where some of the large musical gatherings of 1915 will be held

Alumnae, Association of American Universities, American Association of Mechanical Engineers, Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, International Association of Labor Commissioners, American Electrochemical Society, National Association of Railway Commissioners, American Institute of

Electrical Engineers, National Liberal Immigration League, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Home Economic Association, Associated Harvard Clubs of America, American School Peace League and National Education Association. To accommodate the delegates to these conventions and congresses the exposition has set aside \$1,065,000 for the building of a huge auditorium on the site of the San Francisco civic center, the municipality having given the land. This building will remain as a permanent monument of the exposition, and in view of this prospect is being built to withstand the years. The auditorium will seat 10,000 in the main hall, 5,000 on the ground floor and 5,000 on the sloping gallery so arranged in relation to the "pit" as to give the impression of a great saucer. With 10 smaller halls in the same building, seating 400 to 1,200 persons each, 11 conventions may be accommodated simultaneously. For congresses and conventions this auditorium is one of the most suitably planned in America. Besides this there will be other available halls on the grounds. Festival hall, seating 3,000, is especially intended for organizations concerned with music, and is equipped with a splendid pipe organ. A special pavilion on the grounds is provided for agricultural, horticultural and live stock organizations. The University of California and Stanford University, both situated within a radius of a few miles, and accessible by ferry and car service, have placed all their halls and auditoriums



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Big auditorium now building at San Francisco civic center for permanent structure

SACRAMENTO SEEKS PUBLICITY BY MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

Policy of Chamber of Commerce to Render Capital Pleasant as Home and Desirable Investment Place Leads to Planning

NOVEL FINANCE PLAN

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Steps taken by Sacramento's Chamber of Commerce early in its career with the idea that the accomplishment of certain improvements would advertise the city better than any other means that could be adopted have resulted in a comprehensive city planning movement. From the first the stand has been taken that the work of the chamber of commerce should be with a view not only to making the city an ideal capital but also the best residence and investment place possible, and the result has been the securing of wide and profitable publicity for the municipality.

The chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, incorporated, was organized in December, 1910, under the laws of the state which permit of incorporations that are not for pecuniary gain. Since this incorporation the Chamber of Commerce has applied business principles to all its activities; its accounts have been gone over by experts twice a year and complete reports given to the members, showing total receipts and expenditures of money in detail.

At the outset a somewhat novel financial plan was inaugurated, two funds being provided, one for the running expenses of the chamber and the other for promotion work. The running expenses fund is made up of monthly subscriptions which run from year to year, and this money cannot be touched for anything except overhead charges; likewise, the dues fund, which consists of \$1 per month per member, cannot be used for anything except promotion and advertising work. This plan has the advantage of the assurance to the members that every dollar they give in membership dues will be used for the advancement of Sacramento without contributing anything toward the overhead charges.

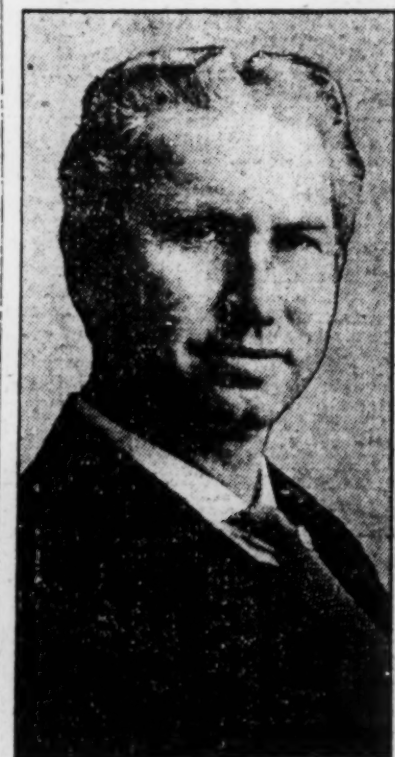
Initiative and Referendum

Before dealing with the accomplishments of the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, it should be stated that the primary purpose has not been colonization, nor has it been what might be called direct advertising. In other words, no attempt has been made to maintain a persistent and well-organized campaign of advertising with a view of inducing either colonization or additional population. It was with this view of advertising Sacramento widely that the Chamber of Commerce, for example, assisted materially in the adoption of the new charter providing for the initiative, referendum and recall; assisted in promoting and carrying an issue of \$800,000

worth of bonds for the improvement of the school system; started and assisted in carrying through a movement for annexation of immediate territory, after this movement had been once lost; carried on a campaign in connection with a proposed issue of bonds for the improvement of the levees, and followed this by assisting in carrying the election. With the same idea in view, the Chamber of Commerce carried on a campaign of education prior to the election for the purpose of raising between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of improving the water, sewer and fire-protection system.

Far-Reaching Results

After campaigns of this character the people of Sacramento began to be deeply interested in the future of the city. This paved the way for the Chamber of Commerce starting its systematic city



(Bushnell Photo Company)
PRESIDENT D. W. CARMICHAEL

planning movement, which was not coordinated, so to speak, in the beginning, because of the fact that some preliminary educational work was necessary. That began by inaugurating a housing movement, employing an expert to make a survey of housing conditions and a comprehensive report. It was followed by securing a visit from Dr. Werner Hegemann, who rendered a 6,000-word report in regard to certain phases of Sacramento's city planning problem. These two movements finally resulted in the appointment of a citizens' committee of 150, divided into 15 sections, each one having a branch of city planning work. The efforts of this committee in one year have resulted in the employment of Dr. John Nolen of Boston, to make a complete city plan.

SAN JOSE OUTDOOR ART LEAGUE SEEKS FORESTRY BOARD

Would Have County Commission Similar to One Recently Organized in City

SAN JOSE, Cal.—That a forestry board should be organized in Santa Clara county similar to the city board in San Jose is the decision at the meeting of the Outdoor Art League, says the Times-Star. To accomplish this end a petition will be sent to the board of supervisors requesting action in the matter.

The destruction of many beautiful trees along county roads led to the request by the Outdoor Art League.

It was reported that 22 of the native trees planted on Penitencia Creek in the last three years are growing in a flourishing condition. Orchardists have taken 57 of the sycamore trees to care for and the league will raise 500 more sycamores from cuttings. They will be distributed and set out.

MUNICIPAL PIER AT SAN DIEGO IS TO BE DONE SOON

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—San Diego's \$300,000 municipal pier will be completed and ready for ships to berth in three weeks, says the Union.

Three shifts are being employed on the dredge Silver Gate, while the distillate dredge has been and will continue to work day and night until the pier channels are excavated. Estimates on the expense of operating the distillate dredge show that it is costing the city less than 65 cents an hour.

Three fourths of the steel work on the 2700 feet of gravity wall is finished, according to estimates made by Shields & Son. The gravity wall is completed and with material available the contractors expect that within another month they will be ready to turn the bulkhead-over to the city.

EMPLOYERS TO STUDY WAGES

ST. PAUL—Ten St. Paul and Minneapolis employers have consented to serve on the advisory board of the minimum wage commission which will investigate the pay of women in the mercantile industries, and make a recommendation to the commission as to the minimum wage which should be adopted, says the Dispatch.

The employers are: St. Paul, Frank Schlick, W. L. Mayo, George S. McLeod, Samuel Dittenhofer and C. S. Cook; Minneapolis, J. S. Mitchell, D. Draper Dayton, William C. Whitney, L. J. Holtzmann and J. Hutchison of the Leader Mercantile Company.

Ten employees are to be selected and these 20 with five representatives of the public will constitute the commission.

OSSINING'S PROGRESS MARKED BY ITS NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Municipal Structure and Carnegie Library Are Being Erected in Beautiful Empire State Town Overlooking Hudson Valley

SOUGHT FOR SCENERY

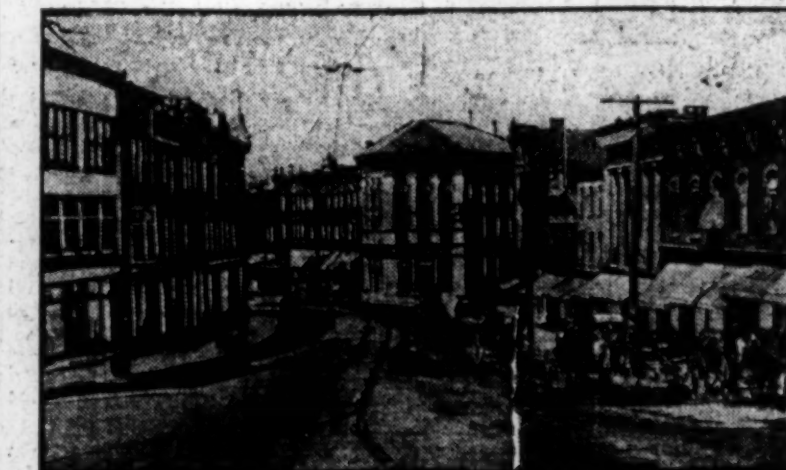
OSSINING, N. Y.—Progress in the public institutions of this beautiful town is shown in the construction of a spacious new municipal building and a Carnegie library building. Both structures are in process of erection, the town building to cost \$60,000 and the library \$40,000.

Ossining is situated upon the terraced hills that rise gradually from the broadening Hudson to the heights of Briarcliff. The streets, most of them broad, are well cared for, and in the residential section they are generally lined with stately trees which offer a picturesque adornment for the many substantial homes of citizens.

Dating, as a village, from 1813 Ossining has become a community of 12,000 inhabitants, and claims a part in the social and military history of the nation. Located within 30 miles of New York city on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, it has excellent service and is easy of access to the metropolis.

The natural beauty of the place has attracted many home seekers during the last few years, and many of the finest residences in the Hudson valley have been erected in this vicinity. Ossining commands an unobscured view of what is considered one of the finest inland bays of the world. On the neighboring hills, tops, and indeed throughout the town is afforded a most pleasing outlook.

Ossining is within easy drive of Scarborough, Tarrytown, Pocantico Hills and Briarcliff Manor. The Park school, Lincoln school and the high school buildings are models of school construction, and in the educational system the best methods and ideas are said to be employed. There are four private educational institutions: While not a factory town, in the sense



Main street showing Ossining National Bank in background

Management to Erect Auditorium on Site of Civic Center at Cost of \$1,065,000 Which Will Accommodate All Gatherings

BUILDING TO REMAIN

at the service of learned bodies. One of the attractive meeting places proffered by the University of California is the famous Greek theater, seating 12,000. All of the halls are provided to societies and other bodies free of charge.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

POETIZING

A poem is not hard to write.
For all one needs is ink.
A pen, some paper smooth and white
(Though some prefer it pink),
And then you pleasantly indite
Whatever thoughts you think.

Yet many men who seek to write,
Declare that while the ink,
The pen, and paper smooth and white
(Though some prefer it pink),
Aren't hard to get, sometimes it's quite
A task to find the "think."

TRANSFORMING

Air projects have grown so much of late
In our land and the skies above it,
They may soon add wings to the "ship of state"
And make an airship of it.

As a matter of course, when he visits
The Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915,
Our people will see to it that the President
Of Chile receives a warm reception.

NECESSARY

"I should judge from a perusal of his letter that he has an eye to business."
"Well, when you come to think of it, one must have an 'eye' to business if he spells it right."

Since an eminent expert has proclaimed the American hog to be "a great national resource, a farm mortgage lifter and debt payer and the most generally profitable stock," he would seem to be at the very "root" of our land's prosperity.

Round-Trip
Fare \$300
One Way
via Honolulu
if Desired

1
DAYS TO JAPAN
QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS
THE PACIFIC

On the New,
Fast, Luxurious
Empress of Russia
Empress of Asia

These new CANADIAN PACIFIC liners are the finest in any service. Provide every luxury that can be offered ocean travelers. Distinctively Oriental service. Philippine Band delightful feature. 10-day voyage, delightful and refreshing. Japan's flowers, scenery, quaint shops and people fascinate tourists. Our offices in Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki will secure reliable guides and offer general assistance. All the year round season. Only 15 Days to Shanghai, 18 to Hong Kong. New DIVERSE ROUTE privileges allow you to visit MANILA and Honolulu if desired. Equipment, voyage and countries visited fully described in our Trans-Pacific folder, yours on request. Full information as to CANADIAN PACIFIC Oriental, Australasian and "Round the World" trips cheerfully given. Phone, call on or write C. E. BENJAMIN, G. P. A., Pacific Steamship Lines, Montreal, Que. Special attention given to mail inquiries. (80)

NEXT SAILINGS

TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN

Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers,
Naples and Genoa

S.S. CINCINNATI - Jan. 27, 3 P.M.
S.S. HAMBURG - Feb. 17, 3 P.M.
S.S. CINCINNATI - Mar. 5, 3 P.M.
*Will not call at Algiers.

Hamburg-American Line
607 BOYLSTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.
Phone B. B. 4406

STORE NEWS

Nicholas Meehan, one of the managers of Meyer, Jonasson & Co., is en route for Bermuda in company with Mrs. Meehan and daughter Marjory. He expects to be gone about 10 days.

Men's Bowling League of the Jordan Marsh Company met as usual on Thursday evening at the Chauncey alleys. Members of the league are enthusiastic, and some who had planned to withdraw this season found it impossible to deny themselves the pleasure of these weekly meetings. There are six teams in the league, with Robert Gilholm president, and some exciting games are played. Walter N. London has won a reputation as a bowler, and besides securing the high single string with a score of 125, he has also secured the three-string total of 310.

A large number of women from the military department of the R. H. White Company attended a theater party one night this week and heard the play, "Under Cover."

Buyers who have been in New York this week include M. J. Keegan, H. Levy, C. E. Bradley and W. Libby of the William Filene's Sons Company, S. C. Kendis of the Leopold Morse Company, H. E. Rust of the Gilchrist Company and Miss Jessie MacLaren of C. F. Hovey & Co.

NEW YORK—Announcement has been made by Secretary Fernley of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association that John S. Lawrence of the Ipswich mills will be one of the speakers at the annual meeting to be held at the Waldorf Jan. 22. Harvard College is planning to send a delegation from the business school to attend the meeting.

DR. SHAW DISOWNS ACTION OF UNION

NEW YORK—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, said Thursday that the action of the Congressional Union, which has announced that it will work against the Democratic party if Congress at its present session fails to submit a suffrage amendment to the constitution, does not represent the policy of the National Association.

LAW MAY BAR TIPPING
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Tipping in hotels, restaurants and other public places is to be prohibited if a bill presented in the Legislature Thursday by Senator Addison P. Munroe of Providence becomes law.

PORTORICO

Visit San Juan

Ponce, Mayaguez, and other quaint Porto Rican cities; motor over the famous Military Road. See what American occupation has done to add to the comfort and beauty of this tropical paradise.

New York to San Juan in 4 1/2 days, \$45 and up; 16-day all expense cruise, \$110. Sailings every Saturday. Larger steamers and more luxurious accommodations than ever. Write for booklet.

PORTO RICO LINE
General Office, 11 Broadway, New York.
Branch Ticket Office, 122 Washington St., Boston.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Regular Sailings to
LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG
607 Boylston Street, Boston

MONITOR READERS TRAVEL

IN
WAYS PROPOSED
BY
MONITOR ADVERTISERS

Government Ownership of the Coal Mines Is Urged

Senator Martine Presents Plan Which He Believes Would Help Settle Strike Troubles Like That in West Virginia

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Federal ownership of the country's great coal mines as a remedy for strike disturbances is recommended by Senator Martine of New Jersey in a report submitted to Chairman Swanson of the Senate committee which investigated the West Virginia coal strike troubles.

The report attributes much of the violence in West Virginia to the presence of armed guards hired by the mine operators. It recommends passage of a bill which Senator Martine introduced in the Senate last session prohibiting employment of armed police by private organizations.

The report said in part: "Presence of armed guards cannot be too strongly condemned. In many instances it was found that these guards loitered around the coal company's stores, which stores constituted in the same building the office of the coal company and the postoffice."

"The owner of a great section of the state of West Virginia admitted on the witness stand that so long as he got his per ton royalty he never inquired further. Coal, under our civilization is a necessity. This great commodity cannot be increased a fraction of a pound, yet our population is multiplying each year. With this condition existing, I, at the risk of criticism by many friends and countrymen, unhesitatingly say that government ownership of the mines is the only hope or solution for those who may come after us."

Additional reports on various phases of the investigation are still to be submitted by Senators Shields and Kenyon. When these have been made Senator Swanson will combine all the reports in a general discussion of the results of the investigation.

Corporation Commission

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts Thursday introduced a bill providing for national incorporation of all very large corporations and joint stock associations. The bill would create a United States corporation commission, under whose control all such business organizations would be placed.

The bill provides that no charter shall be granted authorizing watered stock, and that no securities shall be issued without the approval of the commission. It forbids corporations to hold stock in each other, except by permission of the commission, and it forbids interlocking directorates, except when approved by the commission.

This bill is identical with that which Mr. Gardner introduced Aug. 24, 1912. It was drafted in collaboration with Representative Henry G. Danforth of New York and Blackburn Esterline of the department of justice.

Mr. Gardner and Congressman Danforth were members of the Stanley committee that investigated the United States Steel Corporation.

Postal Bill Debate

Defiance of administration disapproval of the postoffice appropriation bill because of the provision exempting all the 2400 assistant postmasters in the country from civil service was voiced in the House debate on that measure Wednesday by Representative Moon of Tennessee, chairman of the postoffice committee.

In the course of his speech he called the American diplomatic corps "a superfluous appendage to the republic." Mr. Moon said he had received a letter from Postmaster General Burleson saying the President did not approve the section regarding assistant postmasters.

"This committee is not here to bow to the will of the President or of the postmaster general on a question on which they differ," he said. "No domination of the postmaster general nor promise of veto from the President ought to avert us from the course we believe to be right. The views of the President and the postmaster general, however much I respect them, certainly will not control me in my vote."

Canal to Beaufort Sought

Governor Miller of Delaware, Mayor James W. Preston of Baltimore, Mayor Frederick Donnelly of Trenton, Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania and others testified Wednesday before the House rivers and harbors committee advocating a coastal canal from Boston to Beaufort, N. C. They asked that the federal government appropriate for links to connect existing waterways, for commercial facilitating and national defense.

Exchange Bill Hearings

Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate committee on banking and currency, announced that he will begin hearings on his bill to regulate and control stock exchanges early in February.

"The purpose of this bill," said Senator Owen, "is to mitigate and abate the abuses of the stock exchange and to abolish the fraudulent transactions which have put a cloud upon the good name of the stock exchanges of the country."

NEW YORK COMMISSIONER NAMED
ALBANY, N. Y.—Dr. Herman M. Biggs has accepted Governor Glynn's offer of the state health commissionership to succeed Eugene H. Porter, a Republican. The Governor will send Dr. Biggs' name to the Senate Monday.

CABINET BACKS WILSON PLAN IN TRUST MESSAGE

Proposal for Industrial Commission Without Powers of Law Court Expected to Form Part of Views to Be Read

TO AID CORPORATIONS

WASHINGTON—The cabinet today approved President Wilson's forthcoming antitrust message in its entirety. It will be sent to the printer immediately, and Mr. Wilson will read it in person to a joint session Congress next week, probably on Tuesday.

Following the cabinet meeting it developed that the so-called industrial commission which the President favors will not have any of the powers of a court of law. The commission will be intended to give the fullest publicity to the antitrust laws; to outline what the various sections of the laws mean, and to place at the disposal of corporations its assistance in preventing violations. But the commission will not be allowed to say to corporations that they can go so far and no further in the conduct of their business; neither will it be able to decide for itself just what a trust really is.

The President will propose no bills. In his message he will present the exact situation confronting the country as he finds it. He is expected to urge the necessity for making whatever legislation is enacted "clear cut and strong, framed in language that cannot be misunderstood."

Regarding the proposition of personal guilt the President will, it is understood, propose that the various offenses prohibited shall be designated and penalties fixed automatically. This legislation, in his opinion, would in reality broaden the Sherman antitrust law provisions which fix penalties in general terms.

It is understood that the President will say that if the legislation is properly framed there can be no further question of either reasonableness or unreasonableness when combinations in restraint of trade are considered.

Prior to the cabinet meeting, President Wilson held a conference with Representative Stanley of Kentucky, who was chairman of the committee which investigated the steel trust. After leaving the executive, the representative stated that he was well pleased with the message which had been outlined by the President.

"I think that it fully covers just the very points in which the country is interested," he said. "And the best part of it all is that he leaves the details of the legislation to Congress itself. What he proposes is that there are certain conditions which should be met. He explains these various conditions and what he believes are the necessary remedies, and then passes the responsibility on to Congress where it belongs."

The President will not insist that trust legislation be given precedence over rural credits or vice-versa, but is disposed to leave them to parliamentary procedure, hoping that both will be accomplished at the present session. While he also hopes that the presidential primary idea outlined in his annual message may be enacted into law before Congress adjourns, he would not object to its going over until the December session, believing the opinion of the country should be gathered on it and bills drawn that are universally satisfactory. He expects soon to confer about it with Chairman Kern of the committee on privileges and elections.

TEN PASS THE DIPLOMATIC TEST

WASHINGTON—Ten out of 37 candidates for admission to the diplomatic service of the United States passed the recent entrance examinations. Their names will be placed on the list of eligibles, to receive appointments as vacancies occur.

The successful candidates were: Robert B. Davis, Virginia; Elbridge G. Greene, Massachusetts; Cateby L. Jones, Georgia; George A. Messersmith, Delaware; Oscar L. Milmore, District of Columbia; Oliver C. Moles, Colorado; Helen Stewart, Pennsylvania; Louis A. Sussdorf, New York; A. Campbell Turner, Missouri; and John C. White, Maryland.

PORT COLLECTOR AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Representative William F. Murray, today called at the White House with collector John F. Malley of Boston.

Thure Hanson of Worcester, state commissioner of weights and measures, is in Washington on official business. State Forester E. C. Hirst of New Hampshire is here today.

CLAFLIN GUARD CELEBRATES
NEWTON, Mass.—The nineteenth anniversary of the Claflin Guard Veteran Association and the forty-third anniversary of the Claflin Guard, later Company C of the 45th regiment, M. V. M., was observed at the American house, Boston, last evening.

GOVERNOR FERRIS PROTESTS AGAINST DISORDER REPORT

WASHINGTON—A telegram from Governor Ferris of Michigan describing as false the statements as to conditions in the Michigan copper district attributed to Representative MacDonald of Michigan, and quoted in the Senate by Senator Ashurst, was read in the Senate Thursday and later withdrawn as a violation of the courtesy due a member of the other house.

Senator Townsend of Michigan presented the message with a copy of a similar telegram sent to President Wilson by Governor Ferris. It asserted that law and order was being preserved in the copper district, the courts open, the grand jury in session and the machinery of justice available to every citizen of the state.

PIANO ROLLS NOW AS AVAILABLE AS BOOKS AT LIBRARY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The public library here has rolls of music that may be taken home to put on the player piano ready for circulation, and if the patrons can get along without so-called popular music they have 500 selections to choose from. The rolls were presented by a citizen who plans to add to the collection.

"The music is circulated under the rules governing the taking out of books," says Purd B. Wright, librarian. "The pieces are mostly classical. Ragtime is barred. We haven't any ragtime books, so why should we circulate ragtime music?" he adds.

MINERS TO MEET AT PHILADELPHIA

INDIANAPOLIS—Representatives of the operators and miners of the central competitive district have selected Philadelphia as the place where the joint wage-scale conference will be held next month. The negotiations will commence Feb. 3 and it is hoped to have a new wage scale completed before the present contract expires on March 31.

The representatives of the miners and operators also expect to agree upon terms whereby the miners will remain at work in case the new scale is not completed by March 31.

MOYER COURSE UNCERTAIN
DENVER—President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, when informed that he had been indicted on a charge of conspiracy, said that he would not decide upon a course until he had consulted attorneys.

COMPTROLLER VOTE IS NEAR

WASHINGTON—Hearings on the nomination by the President of John Skelton Williams, assistant secretary of the treasury, to become comptroller of the currency and ex-officio member of the federal reserve board, were concluded Thursday by the Senate banking and currency committee. The committee will take final action today.

Hearings continued Thursday on the action of Mr. Williams in connection with the deposit of government funds in the Munsey Trust Company of Washington when that institution recently took over the United States Trust Company to avert a failure. The committee will vote today, it is said, to report his nomination favorably.

THREE ENGINEERS SEEK SALARY CUT

NEW YORK—Three city employees surprised Mayor Mitchell on Thursday by asking for reductions in salaries. They were John R. Freeman, William H. Burr and Alfred H. Noble, consulting engineers to the board of water supply. The engineers asked that their salaries be fixed at \$3000 a year each instead of \$6000 as at present.

The three explained that with the completion of the Catskill aqueduct the board needed their services not more than half the time they had previously devoted to city work. The board recommended to the board of estimate that the request be granted.

MILITARY BILL RECEIVES PRAISE

WASHINGTON—The convention of adjutant generals of the national guard of 30 states was concluded Thursday night by issuing a statement authorized by unanimous resolution approving the proposed militia pay bill on which they agreed with Secretary Garrison Wednesday.

It is expected that the militia bill will go to Congress as an administration measure after it has been submitted to the President for his approval.

MR. BRYAN IS WILSON HOST
WASHINGTON—Last night President Wilson attended a dinner given in his honor by Secretary Bryan, the second of the series given by the Vice-President and members of the cabinet to the chief executive.

JOSEPH FELS FUND BOARD IS HOLDING SESSION

Active Propaganda to Further Back to the Soil Movement in United States and England Is Well Financed by Promoter

SUCCESS IN IRELAND

WASHINGTON—The Joseph Fels fund commission is holding its annual meeting in this city, and a large attendance of those who are interested in tax reform is present. During the meeting there will be several conferences of these reformers, who believe that the time is not far distant when, in the leading countries of the world, there are to be such changes in the laws relating to taxation as will do much to solve some of the pressing economic problems of the hour.

The Fels fund is about five years old, and was established by Joseph Fels of Philadelphia and London, who has done much to encourage tax reform both here and in Great Britain. He gives \$25,000 a year for the promotion of tax and land ownership reform, on the condition that a like sum is raised from other sources, making \$50,000 in all. This money, as a part of the Fels agreement, is spent yearly in furtherance of the tax reform movement. Similar funds are in existence in Great Britain, Australia, Canada and Denmark.

For a good many years Mr. Fels has been a supporter of Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal party in Great Britain. First he encouraged, with money as well as with personal efforts, the Lloyd George budget reforms, and these having been accomplished, he is now cooperating with the British statesman in the scheme to bring back the control of the land to the people. Very much in that direction has already been accomplished in Ireland, and a good start is being made in England. The same system is to be put under way in Scotland.

Sir Horace Plunkett, Gladstone and other statesmen of their day were called visionaries when they outlined the plan embodied in the Irish land laws, by which the peasantry was to be financed in its efforts to buy from the alien owners the land they had so long been cultivating. But so perfectly has this once despised system worked in actual practice that Ireland is now said by many of the experts to be the most prosperous agricultural country in Europe.

The significant announcement is made that, as the direct result of the new Irish land laws, the number of farm owners is increasing steadily while the number of tenant farmers is just as steadily decreasing. If a similar condition existed in the United States, the economists would find much cause for rejoicing.

As the result of the work being done in Ireland, the British cabinet purposes extending the system of Irish land laws in modified form to England and Scotland. Mr. Fels, who is actively interested in what has been going on in Great Britain and Ireland, wants to start in the United States a movement which will have a similar result.

This preliminary statement will sufficiently indicate the scope and purpose of the meeting scheduled for Washington next week, and the standing of the men who will attend it as members and onlookers.

Among the speakers at the Washington meeting are Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor; Frederick C. Howe, of the People's Institute, New York; Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, chairman of federal industrial commission; Joseph Fels, the founder of the fund; Representatives Keating of Colorado and George of New York; Herbert S. Bigelow of Ohio; Bolton Hall of New York; and Western Starr of Maryland. There will be a dinner on the night of Jan. 17, with William M. Reedy of St. Louis acting as toastmaster. Among the speakers will be Representative Korbly of Indiana, Miss Grace Isabel Colborn of New York and William A. Douglas of Toronto.

The Fels commission is composed of Daniel Kiefer, chairman, of Cincinnati; J. H. Ralston of this city; Frederick C. Howe and Charles H. Ingersoll of New York; A. B. du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; and George A. Briggs of Elkhart, Ind.

\$1,000,000 SAVING FOR N. Y. PLANNED

NEW YORK—Controller William A. Prendergast, in an address delivered Thursday night at the midwinter dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association at the Hotel Astor, outlined a new financial policy for the city of New York that would save millions of dollars for the taxpayers in the long run if adopted, he said. Briefly, Mr. Prendergast's scheme was to stop issuing long-term bonds, and in their stead borrow the money needed on short-time notes, all of which were to be paid off within 10 years of the date of issue.

ARMY BILL READY
WASHINGTON—The House military committee Thursday completed the army appropriation bill and will report it next week. It carries no material increase over the current appropriation of \$93,830,177.

BAY STATE CONGRESSMEN IN APPEAL FOR NAVY YARD WORK

WASHINGTON—Efforts of Massachusetts congressmen to secure for the Charlestown yard the contract for building the navy supply ship will be supplemented today by a concerted appeal to Secretary Daniels by both senators and all the members of the House from Massachusetts.

Arrangements were made by Representative Roberts for the visit and the congressmen will be accompanied by E. C. Baldwin, chairman of the executive committee of the "build-a-ship-in-Boston" organization.

Ways and means for convincing Secretary Daniels that Charlestown could build the ship were considered Wednesday by Mr. Baldwin in conference with Senator Lodge, Senator Weeks and several members of the House.

The board of experts in the department is studying the various bids and is expected to report to Secretary Daniels within a short time. The assistance of Representative Roberts in a movement to obtain two torpedo boats for the Massachusetts naval militia was enlisted Wednesday by Adjutant General Pearson. The Rogers, now used by the naval militia, is said to have outlived its usefulness, while the Chicago, which also is assigned to Massachusetts, is too large for general use and is available for only one cruise each season.

One of the new boats, it is planned, will be stationed at Boston and the other at Cape Cod.

The committee on rivers and harbors has set next Thursday for a hearing on proposed improvements for Pollock rip channel. Representative Murray laid before the committee plans for the removal of a ledge in Tennants harbor, Maine.

Postmaster E. C. Mansfield of Boston was prevented from finishing his conference with postoffice department officials Wednesday by the absence from the city of First Assistant Postmaster-General Roper.

On invitation of Representative Murray, Joseph E. Davies, commissioner of corporations, has promised to address the Boston Chamber of Commerce at its dinner in February.

HILLS SHELTER WATER REFUGEES
CUMBERLAND, Md.—By taking to the hills hundreds of inhabitants in the vicinity of the northern branch of the Potomac were safe from the high waters of that stream caused by the breaking of a dam on Stony creek.

SUBURB SEEKS IMPROVEMENTS
FT. WORTH, Tex.—Citizens of Riverside, have organized an improvement club. Prof. J. F. Litsey was elected president, according to the Record.

SHIPPERS ARE TO GET OPPORTUNITY FOR RATE PROTEST

Interstate Commerce Commission Decides to Hear Producers Give Objections to Increases

WASHINGTON—Shippers will get an opportunity to present to the interstate commerce commission their objections to the proposed 5 per cent increase of freight rates proposed by the 52 eastern railroads.

They will not be obliged to present objections to the increase as a whole, but may present facts on the cost of moving certain classes of traffic.

This was decided by the interstate commerce commission on Thursday with an announcement that the shippers would first be heard in regard to petroleum at a date soon to be announced.

Hearings on other commodities will be heard as quickly as possible.

The railroads have not yet answered the inquiries filed with them Dec. 20, so that the commission is necessarily deferring its hearings on the broader questions involved.

STATION TO OPEN ABOUT MAR. 10
WICHITA, Kan.—The new union station will not be formally opened until about March 10, says the Eagle.

Classified Advertisements

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MODERN OFFICES

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360 Commonwealth Ave.

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Next to corner of Massachusetts Ave.

Laboratories, elevator, vacuum cleaning, indirect lighting, compressed air, battleship gunnery floors, with heat and janitor service.

Send for descriptive booklet or apply on premises.

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TRUSTEE

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REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

A MODERATE priced Indian River home, possessing city center property on main auto road, with orange and grapefruit grove and other fruits; good boating; restful. Write for further particulars or call on W. M. ATWATER, Quail, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—IOWA

REAL ESTATE, renting, collecting; special attention given property of non-residents. C. J. TREMBLE, 705 Security bldg., Sioux City, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE—OAKLAND, CAL.

MORTON L. HANNA—Real estate, investments. 533 First National Bank bldg., Oakland, California. Phone Oakland 2448.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TERRITORY MANAGERS (four) in Ohio for advertising campaign with canvassers and sales work with grocery trade. Product well established. Salary and stock interest to right man able to make nominal investment in new company taking over profitable business. C. A. SPENCER, Sales Manager, Akron, Ohio.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter, 110 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retanned. Hats laundered and boxed while you wait. Best work. Street floor.

FOUNTAIN PENS

SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN, 25c

Does not leak, no soiled fingers, simple filling device, regular \$1.50 pen, satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid 25c. Agents wanted. ROLLINS & CO., Dept. 21, Box 6272, Boston.

FOR SALE

PARTY leaving city will sell fine oak dining room furniture cheaply; also bed room set and small upright piano. JAMES CANNON, 18 University rd., Brookline.

GIVING up home, owner desires to sell large Persian rug, dimensions about 13x15. Price \$450. D. B. Monitor office.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPH FILMS enlarged, hand-colored platinum. A. S. H. STUDIO, 246 Adelaide ave., Providence, R. I.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell genuine Irish linens in all localities; full line of hand embroideries and handkerchiefs; a clean, profitable proposition for reliable parties who are willing to work. M. MILLER, P. O. Box 496, Los Angeles, Calif.

AGENCY WANTED

WANTED—Pacific coast agencies for high grade contractors and railroad supplies and equipment by well equipped and reliable manufacturer's agent. J. W. WILKINSON, 153 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON To insure proper Classification

CLEANING AND DYEING

Take Advantage of the PARCEL POST

With its cheap transportation and have your

CLEANING AND DYEING

Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Louise Chocolates

1 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 15c; 1 lb. \$1.00

"WHOLESALE" INSPIRE AND SWEETEN THE SWEET."

LAWYERS—OAKLAND, CAL.

JESSE ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

625-28 First National Bank, Oakland, Cal.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave., maker of fine clothes; unsurpassed facilities for pressing, altering and repairing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVERTISING

LUNCH ROOMS

The Florida Inn

726 Seventeenth St., N. W.

JOHN W. WELCH, Proprietor.

Only two blocks from The White House, Corcoran Art Gallery, D. A. Building and Belasco Theatre.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Julius Lansburgh Furniture Co.

612 NINTH STREET, N. W.

WISHES YOUR PATRONAGE.

Will you give it to the house that will offer every advantage regarding the furnishing of your home with good taste and at moderate prices? Freight paid to any point within 100 miles of Washington City.

REAL ESTATE

High class residences for rent, furnished and unfurnished, and for sale. High class business properties for sale. Offices for rent—Maryland and Westory Buildings.

Local real estate. Insurance.

STORY & COBB

1109 Connecticut ave., Washington, D. C.

Telephone, North 6050 and 6051

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

"SMOOT & JELFEFF, Inc."

Centermer \$3.50, Gloves \$1.15 pr

French kid in gun metal, tan, brown, taupe, navy and wistaria. This is one of many items from our mid-winter sale of Centermer Gloves.

1216 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

NOTIONS

MRS. N. C. KNAPP, 2138 Pa. Ave.

Aprons, fancy or plain, a specialty.

EDUCATIONAL

STRAVER'S OLD MASONIC TEMPLE

9TH and F STREETS

BUSINESS WASHINGTON, D. C.

High grade courses in COLLEGE Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Civil Service and English.

Local and night sessions.

Branch Schools—Baltimore, Md., Martinsburg, W. Va. Get free catalogue.

GARAGES

AUTO STORAGE accessories and repairs, the Gish Garage, 17th and U sts., N. W. D. B. GISH, phone North 4464-4455.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

WM. C. MERRICK, painter and decorator, wall papers; estimates with color schemes. 1404 F st., N. W. Phone N 625.

PAINTS AND OILS

PAINTS, glass, floor oils, French plate and beveled mirrors. CHAS. E. HODGKINS, 913 7th st., N. W.

CLEANING AND DYEING

VINER'S CLEANING and Dye Works—Fancy work a specialty. 2215 Mt. Pleasant st., N. W. Phone Col 487.

LAWYERS

VIRGIL H. CLYMER

THOMAS W. DIXON

Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law

616 Gurney Bldg., Bryn Mawr, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, LAWYER

FUNERAL ATTORNEY

ALBERT S. LONGBOTTOM

Attorney-at-Law

620-23 Stephen Girard Bldg., Phila., Pa.

C. A. S. FROST

Attorney at Law

Mills Building, San Francisco

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 18 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

ROOMS

FIRST-CLASS, pleasant suite of rooms on first or second floor (furnished or unfurnished) to lease. On 6th st. Very appropriate for practitioner; alterations to suit; meals served if desired. Phone 4901 Columbus.

FURNISHED ROOM in private apartment; all improvements; subway and L; for gentlemen. CALDWELL, 22 W. 52d st.

DESIRABLE PARLOR SUITE—Electric light; elevator apartment. 257 W. 111th st. SOYER. Tel. 3724 Morning.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to rent mornings; most desirable location. Address A-14, 6030 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y.

LAWYERS

SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN Attorney and Counselor-at-Law 90 Nassau Street, New York

W. H. HOBBS & HORD Attorneys and Counselors at Law 26 Park Row, New York City

New York Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 6030 Metropolitan Building.

TAMPA, FLA.

LOVELESS-WILDER INVESTMENT CO. O. S. HALL, Manager Court Arcade Orange Groves, Truck Farms and City and Country Homes.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MISS LOUISE S. BURTON FINE GOWNS 332 Hyde Park ave., Tampa, Fla.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD Attorney and Counselor 29 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZIE, 750 People's Gas Building

PORTLAND, OREGON

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS ROBERT BOICE CARLSON Teacher of Singing 304-5 Stearns Building

PORTLAND, ORE. Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to ALBERT S. BROWN, 618 Beck Building.

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES

SHOES

They Are Trustworthy

WALK-OVER are good shoes because they give you all the finest essentials—style, quality, fit—in the greatest degree—the result of forty years' study of foot needs.

Their unapproachable style, strong lines and splendid fit are qualities that prove in service.

Get fitted, in the Walk-Over way, to the trustworthy Walk-Over Shoe.

Walk-Over Shoe Co. 153 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

SHOES FOR LADIES, BOYS and MEN THE ECONOMY SHOE STORE 61 and 63 W. Grand River Ave.

SCHOOLS

Waverley HOME DAY School 51 Rosedale Ct., DETROIT, MICH. Phone Hemlock 506 J

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MANICURING and shampooing by appointment at your home. MISS MORTON, 11 Brady st.; phone Grand 4234.

EVERYTHING for Infants; also Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery. N. E. HOLLIHAN, 114 Woodward ave., Detroit, DETROIT, MICH.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

BERTRAND-TYLER STUDIOS A Complete Musical Education 76 VALLEY BLDG. Phone Cad. 6324.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC. DIXIE TEA SHOP 124 FARMER ST. Phone Main 20

1900 WOODWARD AVE. Phone North 5014 Luncheon, Afternoon Tea and Dinners; also Sunday evening dinners.

ADVERTISING MARGARET R. BURLINGAME, specializing "The Woman's Viewpoint" in advertising. Booklets, circulars, folders and form letters written. National and local campaigns planned. 501 Free Press Bldg.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY MISS BERTHA SMITH 1717 DIME BANK BLDG. Cadillac 4714.

FLATS TO LET NEW MODERN, HEATED, 5 ROOMS and bath. \$25 per month. 1050 Van Dyke Bldg. 4932 H.

DEALING TO PLACE ADVERTISING in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative. E. A. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICH.

Jamaica and the Panama Canal

will be the objective point of thousands of tourists the coming winter. Ask the

Hotel and Travel Department of The Christian Science Monitor

for list of sailings, rates, hotels and steamship reservations and other detailed information.

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES

INCORPORATED

FISH

TELEPHONE 1487 RICHMOND. NO. 125 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable. In ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State, the CREAM of the Nation. 25 to 28 H. & M. PRODUCE MARKET. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

H. A. Hovey & Co.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET BOSTON

For 57 years we have supplied the most fastidious trade with the finest products of the Dairy.

E. A. HARRIS, Proprietor

WORCESTER, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

An Established Reputation of 14 Years

BON-MARCHE

SPECIALIZING

In Women's, Misses', Juniors', Children's and Infants' New Fall and Winter Wear. Apparels.

Worcester's only strictly cash garment store. 638-540 Main Street WORCESTER, MASS.

PRINTERS SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING AND SOCIETY

INVITATIONS PRINTING

The Davis Press, Inc.

GOOD PRINTING

Graphic Arts Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

CHARLES W. SHARP

High Grade Meats Cleanliness Quality and Value Fancy Fruits and Vegetables Poultry, Provisions Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

BANKS

FURNITURE

For Furniture and Floor Coverings of Quality visit the Big East End Store. PRICES LOW.

THE GEO. D. KOCH & SON 500-502 EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105 ST.

TAILORS THE Reitz Tailoring Co.

Tailors of Fashion MATH. REITZ, Pres. WALTER S. HAEDELL, Sec'y. 2995 West 25th Street

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN'S HIGH GRADE CLOTHING FURNISHINGS AND HATS

Rawlings, Agnew & Lang, 507-509 EUCLID AVENUE

MEN'S AND LADIES TAILORS

START the New Year right and wear McLachlan clothes. Special reductions on everything in stock.

W. J. McLACHLAN. "Advanced Tailoring for Men and Women Who Know." 35 TAYLOR ARCADE.

HAIR GOODS

Madame Seal & Son 30 Taylor Arcade, CLEVELAND

PHOTO SUPPLIES

The Weidenthal Photo Supply Co. CAMERAS, LENSES AND SUPPLIES ARTISTS' MATERIALS 639 Prospect Avenue, S. E. Cleveland, O.

PRINTERS

Calling Cards, Wedding and business Announcements printed or engraved. Caxton Building. W. J. CAWERT-HATCH CO. 314 E. 15th St.

REAL ESTATE

F. J. WOLCOTT Real Estate and Investments 502 American Trust Building

INSURANCE

FRANK L. THURBER 358-00 Leader-News Building Bell, Main 2300 Cuy. Central 2027-W.

COAL

J. A. DENNERLE & CO. COAL AND COKE 5607 Lorain Avenue

CLEVELAND

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to 728 Osborne Building.

PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENTS

MEN'S HABERDASHERY

MEN'S HABERDASHERY

Shake hands with a Pyle \$1.50 glove No need to murmur, "Pardon my glove." You'll be proud to show them!

Will Pyle for Style

Oliver Bldg.—Jenkins Arcade 910 LIBERTY AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to J. GRANT HINDS, 412 Keenan Building.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LACES

Silk Lace Mantillas Silk and Linen Collar and Cuff Sets Real Lace Luncheon Sets BRILSTEIN, HERRMAN CO. 2017 Jenkins Arcade, Second Floor.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL NOTTINGHAM

Copley Square, Boston

European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 up.

FRANCIS HOWE, Prop.

Hawthorne House

34 CLIFF ROAD, COR. OF HAWTHORNE ROAD, WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Well located for those who wish to spend the fall or winter in the country and still be near the city. Thirty minutes from South Station. Rooms with or without private bath. Tel. Wellesley 7122.

Commonwealth Hotel, Inc.

Beacon Hill, Opposite State House

Strictly temperance, quiet, centrally located, superb view; rooms hot and cold water \$1.00 and up; private bath \$1.50 up. Send for booklet.

STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Mgr.

Cook's Restaurant

ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS

88 Boylston Street, Boston

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Brunswick

Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Under New Management

Hotel Worthy

W. H. KIMBALL Managing Director

Boston

HOTEL VENDOME

Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

CONCORD, N. H.

EAGLE HOTEL

MODERN AND MOST COMFORTABLE

Special Care Given to Automobile Parties

O. J. PELREN, Manager

NEW ENGLAND

The VICTORIA

REMBERT and BATHURST STS. BOSTON

In the residential Back Bay district, within easy walking distance of business and historical centres and near leading churches.

Charming Rooms and Suites with bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests.

THOMAS O. PAIGE, Manager

Hotel Westminster

BOSTON, MASS.

ON BEAUTIFUL COPLEY SQUARE

One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Avenue Stations

250 ROOMS, \$1.50 UP

EMILE F. COULON

Boston's Most Exclusive Apartment Hotel

HOTEL EMPIRE

333 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

Two furnished apartments to rent for the winter; four rooms and bath, and six rooms with two baths.

E. H. GRABOW CO.

EDUCATIONAL

Mount Ida School

Send for Year Book

NEWTON, MASS. 77 Summit Street

15 Minutes from Boston. Telephone Newton North 325.

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NEWTON, MASS. 77 Summit Street

THE PRINCIPIA

A School for Character Building

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

WESTERN

WESTERN

Hotel La Salle
Chicago's
Finest Hotel

WHETHER you come to Chicago on pleasure or on business, you will find Hotel La Salle the ideal place to stay. It's easiest to reach—and closest to every place you want to go. Theatres, public buildings, shopping streets and business districts lie at its very door.

RATES:

One Person:	Per Day
Room with detached bath,	\$2 to \$3
Room with private bath,	\$3 to \$5
Connecting Rooms and suites as desired	

La Salle at Madison St.
Chicago
ERNEST J. STEVENS
VICE PRES. & MANAGER

PORTLAND, OREGON
Hotel Portland

"The Best of the Good Ones"

Dignified Service
Harmonious Atmosphere
Moderate Rates
European Plan

Owned and operated by The Portland Hotel Co.
N. K. CLARK, G. K. KAUFMANN,
Asst. Mgr.

SHIRLEY HOTEL
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO

DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL. 300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE. Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artisan Water. Popular Prices. IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager.

HOTEL KUPPER
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE

EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY

HOTEL SEWARD
CHICAGO

WHEN IN CHICAGO
STOP AT THE PLAZA

A quiet and refined hotel overlooking Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan. 600 rooms with private bath, newly furnished. A room with a bath, for a dollar and a half and up. Weekly \$9.00 and up. Two-room suites \$2.50 and up. Weekly \$18.00 to \$25.00. High class cafe. Club breakfast. Moderate prices. 12 minutes to business, theater and shopping center.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

HOTEL RADISSON
Minneapolis, Minn.
U. S. A.

The Premier Hotel
Opened in 1910
Cost \$1,500,000

Hotel Radisson Co.

HOTEL BLACKSTONE
PORTLAND, OREGON—11th and Stark

Centrally located. \$1.00 and up. European plan. Rates to permanent guests. HENRY KOFELD, Prop.

BERMUDA
S. S. Caribbean
and Arcadian
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
S. S. Bermudian
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd.
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts.
25 Broadway, New York.

For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 336 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2182 Main, or to W. H. Evans, 200 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 3056 Main, or any Ticket Agent.

Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda
New Open Capacity 600.
For Booklet Write N. Y. Office, 280 5th Av.

Guests Wanted
In a private family. House is large, with southern exposure, spacious grounds, large rooms; climate ideal. Rate \$15.00 a week. Address
ROCKVILLE, Pembroke, Bermuda
House only one mile from Hamilton.

PLAZA HOTEL
North Avenue and North Clark Street
CHICAGO

WHEN IN CHICAGO
STOP AT THE PLAZA

A quiet and refined hotel overlooking Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan. 600 rooms with private bath, newly furnished. A room with a bath, for a dollar and a half and up. Weekly \$9.00 and up. Two-room suites \$2.50 and up. Weekly \$18.00 to \$25.00. High class cafe. Club breakfast. Moderate prices. 12 minutes to business, theater and shopping center.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

HOTEL RADISSON
Minneapolis, Minn.
U. S. A.

The Premier Hotel
Opened in 1910
Cost \$1,500,000

Hotel Radisson Co.

Hotel Stander
Seattle, Wash.

Formerly the Butler Annex, Fourth Avenue and Marion Street. Very Central. All outside rooms and modern conveniences.

European Plan. \$1.00 per day up

MAHA HOTEL LOYAL
FIREPROOF - MODERN - EUROPEAN
F. J. AGART, LESSEE & MANAGER

THE AVENUE HOUSE
NORMAN J. ROSS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

GEO. B. FLANDERS & CO.
CHICAGO
THE RELIABLE
EMPLOYMENT BROKERS
For Hotels and Cafes
Established 1899.
Prompt, courteous treatment.
Ask for Mrs. Matthews.
Mrs. G. B. Flanders, Prop.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

The Engstrom Apartments
623 WEST FIFTH STREET
Los Angeles' Fashionable Downtown Apartment House

FIVE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Ninety-three Apartments, tastefully furnished with view to comfort and elegance. Appointment and service that satisfies the most refined taste. Roof Garden, Sun Parlor, Ball Room, Gentlemen's Club Rooms, Beautiful Lobby.
Perfect ventilation, steam heating and filtered water system throughout.
PERFECT HOTEL SERVICE. NO EXTRA CHARGE for washing dishes, daily cleaning of apartments, telephone, gas or electricity.
Downtown—Yet away from the noise
Correspondence Solicited

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
SAN FRANCISCO
ANTICIPATING EVERY DEMAND OF THE MOST EXACTING GUEST

HOTEL ROSLYN
IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FIRE PROOF
Million Dollar Popular Priced Hotel

European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00
FREE AUTO BUS
Meets All Trains
NEW 500 ROOM FIREPROOF ADDITION TO BE COMPLETED 1914

HOTEL SUTTER
NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
In the Center of Business and Shopping District
250 Rooms SAN FRANCISCO \$1.50 Up
SUTTER AND KERNY STREETS

HOTEL MAYNARD
SAN FRANCISCO
"NEAREST TO EVERYTHING"
Hotel Maynard, Powell St. at O'Farrell is San Francisco's best located and most popular hotel. Circulating ice water in every room. Special attention to ladies traveling alone. Excellent reasonably priced grill. European Plan Rates \$1.50 up
"House of Comfort." Management, CHESTER W. KELLEY

HOTEL KEY ROUTE INN
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
PERFECT CLEANLINESS
EXCELLENT MEALS

When visiting San Francisco, Oakland and vicinity. Upon request will mail you Set Art Post Cards, Booklet 17 Trips Around the Bay Cities and other information.

Hostility, Beautiful Surroundings, Harmonious Atmosphere, Tennis Court. All Electric Trains every 15 minutes to San Francisco and World's Fair. Groups at our door under cover. Monitor readers welcome.
Weekly Rate with Meals and Bath, \$12 for one, \$27.50 for two. Special Family Rates.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel. Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE. E. P. DUNN, Lessee

Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
E. L. POTTER CO. C. H. KNAPPE, Manager

U.S. Grant Hotel
SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast
Built of Concrete and Steel
TARIFF \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.
J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 10 years Manager, Hotel Green, Pasadena)

Hotel Oakland
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
Built Around a Beautiful Floral Court and Convenient to Fine Motor Roads
Perfect Climate. Free from Fog and Wind
Spring Every Day of the Year
The Hotel Ideal
400 Every Room with Outside Exposure 400 (No Court Rooms)
Rooms from \$1.50 per day to \$7.00
Suites from \$4.00 per day to \$12.00
Advantageous Rates to Permanent Guests
Service and Cuisine Unsurpassed
Moderate Prices
Free Auto Bus Meets Trains
VICTOR REITER, Manager
Write for Booklet

Hotel Clair
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MILL STREET, AT 4TH
EUROPEAN PLAN
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 live for; business people preferred; or
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 Tel. 2-21.
 15. WANTED—By a colored woman, light
 housework for the day or week; good
 references. Address: JULIA BRIDGES, 694 Shawmut
 ave., Boston. Mass.
 16. WORK wanted for evening, 5 to 8, by
 a woman. Address: CATHY HIGGINS, 17
 Northampton st., Boston. Tel. 2-17.

YOUNG AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS
works by day and dressmaker by
even Poston; references furnished. MRS.
L. L. BERRY, 130 W. Newton st., Bos-
ton. 21

YOUNG COUPLE (31) wish any position
which requires refined, capable, con-
scientious work by day and dressmaker
attendant. MRS. ADAMS, 19 Downs ct.,
Walden, Mass. 20

YOUNG LADY (22), high school gradu-
ate, business college, 2 1/2 years
experience (taking full charge of drum-
ming in large leather company and then
in small leather company, and then
working as an assistant bookkeeper, with
references furnished. ADAM MACFARLAND, 107 Gainsboro st.,
Boston. 17

YOUNG LADY desires evening employ-
ment. 2 years experience, bookkeeping,
merical, tutoring and teaching. H. E.
JEROMAS, 7 McKinley rd., Worcester.
22

YOUNG LADY would like position read-
ing or writing a few hours each day; would
like light office work. Reference, EMILY
J. MEYER, 220 Westville. "North-
East." 22

YOUNG LADY D. E. BOOKKEEPER, 6
years' experience in building business.
Desires position in normal and desirable
first-class position. I. C. CARLIN, 29
Geneva av., Dorchester, Mass. 20

YOUNG WOMAN interested in farming
could like position on farm near Boston.
MISS FRANCES WATSON, Box 51, R. F.
Hingham, Mass. Junction, Mass. 37

YOUNG WOMAN (American) wants po-
sition in small family business as
housekeeper; neat, capable and honest.
MISS G. L. CASE, 22 Appleton st., Bos-
ton, Mass. 17

YOUNG WOMAN wants situation as
unemployed, or to assist in general house-
work; best of references; neat and a willing
work. MISS FRANCES CUMMINGHAM
4 Oxford st., Lynn, Mass. 7

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

BOYS-A few bright public school graduates wanted; exceptional opportunity for advancement; steady position. Apply KOTTS BROTHERS, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NIGHT-CLERK-Middle-aged, experienced, references; \$40 weekly. Apply to Mr. J. H. HARRIS, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CHINA STOCKMAN required by GREENHUTTEN, COOPER CO., New York. Apply at 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CHINA STOCKMAN required by GREENHUTTEN, COOPER CO., New York. Apply at 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED-A number of colored male porters for our factory and retail stores. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson st., New York.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

AN UP-TO-DATE shoe parlor wants an experienced woman to do shoe fitting according to most approved methods; also shoe repairing. Apply to THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson st., New York.

ATTENDANT-French, willing and capable, between 18 and 25, to take care of boy and girl; able to mend and sew; salary \$30-35. BERNARD, 225 West 44th st., New York.

A YOUNG GIRL as housemaid and to assist with two children, ages 5 and 7 years. MRS. W. A. KALEY, 3 Belden pl., Montclair, N. J.

CORNETS-Steel struts, examiners and ironers wanted, experienced and industrious girls of good families; also a few bright girls to learn examining and machine sewing; good pay and steady work in model work room; drop in, lunch on, at nominal cost. Apply KOTTS BROTHERS, NEMO CORNETS, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged and refined woman to assist with housework in family of 3; no washing; one who prefers good home to high wages; references. MRS. ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., 60 W. 180th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPERATORS ON HAT FRAMES-Woman can offer yearly position with good salary to experienced operators. N. M. ROSEN & CO., 22-24 W. 44th st., New York.

TYPISTS for addressing envelopes only those with first class experience need apply; call 8:30 a. m. PERRY, DAME CO., 142-144 E. 32d st., New York.

WATRESSES wanted at once. CHATELON, Atlantic City, N. J.

WANTED-A young woman for office work; must understand telephone switchboard; no as to age; references. THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED-Salesladies for permanent positions; also extras. Apply F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., 258 6th av., New York.

WANTED-A number of thoroughly experienced chocolate dippers; steady work; good wages; apply to THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED-Applications from experienced military buyers in all important positions in our organizations; those who have held high positions with success should apply; to one who understands and can direct a large department there is an excellent opportunity; apply by letter only to Operating Manager, DAME CO., 142-144 E. 32d st., New York.

WANTED-Applications from young ladies of good education and refinement to fill clerical vacancies; experience in the numerous departments of a large mail order house; exceptional opportunity to learn an excellent business; good salary; beginners, excellent treatment. Apply by letter only. Operating Manager, Perry, DAME & CO., 142-144 E. 32d st., New York.

WANTED-A number of experienced saleswomen for our various retail candy stores in New York city; those who have held high positions with success should apply; to one who understands and can direct a large department there is an excellent opportunity; apply by letter only to Operating Manager, DAME CO., 142-144 E. 32d st., New York.

WOMAN-Pleasant, capable for cooking and housework; family 2 adults and 2 small children; comfortable, congenial home. G. H. BLANCHARD, 825 E. 15th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN for general housework; good home with plain, comfortable German family; wages \$14-15; references. H. H. HOGGER, 44 Ft. Greene pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ARTIST-wishes position with fashion illustrating house; has practical experience in wash and detail; can produce samples. MAX SILBERT, 96 Scholten st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTS wanted-Commercial, experienced all round; also retouchers and designers; can do anything; salary steady; apply by letter only. A. H. WALKER, 1501, 6 No. Michigan, Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER, middle aged man, long experience, wants position; best references. CHARLES D. HUNTON, 235 W. 137th st., New York.

BOY (16) wishes position with advancement; is excellent draughtsman. WILLIAM MANY, 219 W. 121st st., New York.

BOY-Strong and capable, 17 years, wishes position at any trade. HENRY FISHER, 68 E. 107th st., New York.

BUTLER (22), useful, refined, reliable, long experience; care parlor door; willing; excellent references. MELIK SOUKIAS, 119 Lexington st., New York.

CAPABLE, well educated man (38), competent stenographer, seeks position as assistant, private secretary or correspondent; competent in all important post; good executive ability. FREDERICK G. FISCHER, 200 Claremont av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (28, single), 4 years' experience; any mode in gas and electric; wishes position; private or commercial; will go anywhere. GREENBERG, 130 East 138 st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (26), good mechanic, desires position with family; will go anywhere. A. MILITIN, 54 W. 84th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (22), 3 years' excellent references; mechanic; will go anywhere. FRANK KRAIER, 347 W. 47th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (20), long factory and driving experience; Renault car; country preferred; moderate salary; strictly temperate; very reliable. BOSCOE, JOSEPH A. PINEDA, 111 W. 90th st., New York.

COLORADO COUPLE, ages 25 and 28, high school education, wish position in private family or clubhouse; wife as first-class cook; husband as butler, steward or first-class chauffeur; open for engagement from March 15; best references from present employers. WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, 63 Fifth av., Auburn, N. Y.

COMPANION-Refined American woman wishes position with lady; good references. RUSSELL, Center st., Nutley, N. J.

COMPANION-American woman desires post; experienced traveler; resided in Europe; excellent; good references. MARY R. MOORE, 42 E. 28th st., New York.

COLENTINE INFANT ATTENDANT-desires position to care for young infant; capable; references. MISS V. ROBINSON, 27 E. 10th st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman, laundry or cleaning; letter only. ESTHER YATES, 1104 S. Dorrance, Philadelphia, Pa.

DRESSMAKER desires employment by the day; first-class fitter. MRS. E. A. CONNOR, 19 Lexington st., New York.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; MRS. HELEN KENNEDY, 22 East 125th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; reply by letter only. HELEN ROMMEL, 404 E. 10th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, very competent, wishes work by the day. MISS EMMA DUNN, 147 W. 123d st., New York.

EXPERIENCED COMPANION, refined, middle-aged lady; good musician and pianist; desires position with family; references. MRS. MOLLIE DAVIS, 202 W. 130th st., New York.

GERMAN girl, well educated, desires position as butler, steward or first-class chauffeur; open for engagement from March 15; best references from present employers. WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, 63 Fifth av., Auburn, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

MAN past middle age, thoroughly reliable, with best of references, seeks position; indoor work preferred. GEORGE W. COLLINS, 336 Sherman av., Lincoln Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) desire to be as cook and houseman; New York suburbs preferred; references. JOSEPH A. LEARY, 405 Knox st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAHRIED MAN (25) wishes position; experienced in office; city salesman, collector; highest references. S. W. NUTT, 931 Amsterdam av., New York.

MUSICIAN, good singer, pianist and violinist; wishes work as soloist; experienced in music and picture work. E. W. LEE, 3706 Pulaski av., Philadelphia.

OFFICE BOY wants position. WILLIAM DRAFT, 510 E. Ohio st., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHOTO PLAY THEATER MANAGER and operator is open for engagement with first-class and young references; good reason for changing. CHARLES W. FELTER, 4 Wall pl., Troy, N. Y.

PROPERTY MAN, thoroughly experienced, wants position with growing department store. WM. P. STANDEN, 203 N. 18th st., Philadelphia.

POSITION wanted by man (34) as manager for private estate or chicken farm, preferably in California or Texas; 5 years' experience; willing to travel; references. WHEELER, 307 Mellon st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUALIFIED corresponding secretary, sales manager, salesman, typist, seeks connection where terse and effective English is required; willing to travel; references. FRANK L. KING, 115 West 15th st., New York.

SALESMAN-Piece goods (cotton or wool), have had wide experience in both; have traveled all sections and are familiar with trade; references. JOHN M. SADLER, 1511 Cropper av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-Refined young woman desires position in or out of town; references; highest recommendations. JULIETTE R. LECKLER, 517 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER or secretary of business ability, accustomed to meeting high class people; references. FRANCES D. MAYER, 511 West 19th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER-Efficient, intelligent, original, education, 12 years' experience; 8 years' experience leading firms; amply indoctrinated for ability salary \$15. E. SHAPIRO, 53 W. 10th st., New York.

STEWART and wife (cook) desire position in first-class country or city club; willing to go anywhere; references. J. WESTON, 551 W. 172d st., New York.

SITUATION wanted by man with long experience in practical systems of manufacturing leather goods; ideas for useful machinery and for attractive goods. ALFRED K. HOPPER, 180 Forest av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEWART and wife (cook) desire position in first-class country or city club; willing to go anywhere; references. J. WESTON, 551 W. 172d st., New York.

WANTED-Position as bookkeeper with reliable printing concern, with opportunity for advancement; references. CHAS. GIER, 494 E. 182d st., Bronx, New York.

WANTED-Situation with large firm, to distribute circulars and samples. J. H. FODON, 351 Grand st., Philadelphia.

WANTED-Position as architect's assistant; 10 years' experience; references. J. H. FODON, 351 Grand st., Philadelphia.

WORK wanted by man who has been stationary fireman (Crozier) and has been in all important positions in our organizations; those who have held high positions with success should apply; to one who understands and can direct a large department there is an excellent opportunity; apply by letter only to Operating Manager, DAME CO., 142-144 E. 32d st., New York.

YOUNG MAN desires position on poultry farm; references. J. H. FODON, 351 Grand st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position with an excellent business; good salary; beginners, excellent treatment. Apply by letter only. Operating Manager, Perry, DAME & CO., 142-144 E. 32d st., New York.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

LAUNDRESS, first class; best city references. MARGARET CONNOLLY, 1811 23d av., New York.

MAID-Colored girl wants situation with references; MISS S. D. RICE, 255 W. 143d st., New York.

MAID, competent, requires position with lady; references. MISS S. D. RICE, 255 W. 143d st., New York.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) desire to be as cook and houseman; New York suburbs preferred; references. JOSEPH A. LEARY, 405 Knox st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

MATRON, attendant or housekeeper; institute, private home, or large apartment house; highest references. MRS. A. H. WARREN, 1300 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPERATOR on ladies' waists and dresses; experienced. MISS CHILLIE DAVIS, 104 East 4th st., New York.

PROPERTY MAN, thoroughly experienced, wants position with growing department store. WM. P. STANDEN, 203 N. 18th st., Philadelphia.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR wants situation; temperate and experienced. T. L. TAGGART, 6710 23d av., New York.

CLERICAL or light indoor work wanted for the time being; 25 years' experience as a clerk; references. MISS R. BROWN, 345 W. 84th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG ADVERTISING SALESMAN managing 5 men in large Chicago daily would consider changing. PHILIP SAMPSON, 13 W. Delaware pl., Chicago.

FARMER and dairy man-Two brothers want work together with house furnished. C. & J. REDMON, R. R. 1, Mt. Washington, Pa.

FARM WORK wanted, with house for mother, by young man (21). O. REDMAN, 1000 W. 14th st., Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS CANDY and ice cream maker for retail store; references furnished. C. S. RALTER, 2403 S. Sacramento, Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS FINISHER on furniture and store fixtures, also car and automobile body; references. GEORGE F. MILLER, 4000 Independence av., Kansas City, Mo.

GASPISTER, helper or work on any kind of gas fitting. J. J. CHIER, 1411 Bremen st., Cincinnati, O.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN, experienced, with 10 years' experience; references. H. MYERS, 612 W. 20th st., Chicago.

GENERAL WORK wanted by man with 16 years' experience as bank clerk. WALLACE K. DAVIS, 5042 Calumet av., Chicago.

HARDWOOD FINISHER wants situation; best of references. GUY ALVIS, 304 W. 10th st., Chicago.

JANITOR-Practical all-round houseman, understands plant from A to Z; married, middle-aged; reasonable wages. WM. J. BARNETT, 114 W. 30th pl., Chicago.

JAPANESE wants position, general housework or cook; small family or hotel; references. BEN SAJO, 3219 Groveland av., Chicago.

LINOTYPE machinist operator desires steady position on straight matter; 5 years' experience; references. J. M. BRYAN, 510 Oak av., Kansas City, Mo.

MAN-Competent, ambitious, reliable; 3 years credit manager's experience, desires position as executive secretary or any opening of responsible nature; college and law school graduate; references. H. H. HOWISON, 430 Oakwood av., Chicago.

MAN of education and ability desires situation in financial, real estate, building business or any occupation where efficient work is required; willing to work hard; must have compensation; will go to any city in Middle West or South. W. BRENNAN, 608 Hester bldg., Chicago.

MAN of family, fair education, 40, 6 ft., 175 lbs., good looking, references. J. H. BARNETT, 114 W. 30th pl., Chicago.

MAN of family, fair education, 40,

BUTTERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL	CENTRAL	WESTERN	WESTERN	WESTERN	WESTERN	WESTERN
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Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

More Back Bay property has changed hands today, and among the deeds placed on record was one from Simon Bernard, owner of the three-story well fronted brick dwelling, numbered 55 Mountford street, opposite Arundel street, assessed for \$10,000, which includes \$4400 on the 2199 square feet of land. William McFadden is the buyer.

Another sale in the same vicinity is from Albert Geiger, Jr., to Charles H. Rutan, described in the deed as a parcel of land on Munson street, near Beacon street, containing 12,540 square feet, and assessed for \$10,000.

Improved property located 102 Salem street, corner of Bartlett place, North End, has just been transferred by the owners, Louis Libman et al., trustees, and one other, consisting of a 4-story brick building and 3400 square feet of land, all taxed for \$32,800 of which the land carries \$34,000. Domenico De Stefano is the buyer.

Another North End parcel sold is the 5-story brick building located 461-463 Hanover street, between Commercial and Battery streets, standing on 1433 square feet of land. Total valuation \$18,700. Land value \$10,700. Louis Weinberg conveyed title to Rosario Sabatino.

BROOKLINE AND CITY PROPER

Deeds have this day gone to record from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to J. Murray Howe et al., a parcel of vacant land fronting Jamaica road, Highland road and Pond avenue, Brookline, aggregating 155,000 square feet, assessed for \$34,000.

The same grantors also sold to the above purchasers, title to premises 29 and 30 India street being two four story brick business houses near Milk street, together with 1778 square feet of land. Total assessment being \$39,800. Land value \$33,800.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology have purchased from William J. Stober, title to the four story stone mercantile building known as 133 Pearl street, between High and Purchase streets in the wholesale district, together with 1577 square feet of land. All assessed for \$28,400 of which \$18,900 applies to the land.

Title to the adjoining parcel, No. 137 Pearl street, was also purchased by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from Alfred S. Harris, being another four-story brick business house assessed for \$27,600, of which \$18,100 applies on 1509 square feet of land. In all of these transactions C. W. Whittier & Bro. of the National Shawmut Bank building were the brokers.

BROOKLINE BUILDING LAND

Henderson & Ross report final papers passed in the sale for Daniel Swan of 9 lots of land on Stetson street, Brookline, corner of Freeman street. The total area is 44,550 square feet, having a taxed value of \$18,400. The purchaser is William H. Newcombe, who will proceed at once to build.

WEST END AND SOUTH END

Deeds have gone to record in the sale of premises 59 Myrtle street, between Garden and Irving streets, West End, from Louis H. Goldberg to Israel Cherry, consisting of a six-story brick building standing on 1140 square feet of land, assessed for \$18,000, including \$7200 on the land.

Charles A. Fernald, purchaser of premises 1453 Washington street, near West Canton street, South End, has filed papers, giving title from Josie M. Buzzell to the 3½-story and basement octagon brick dwelling and 3010 square feet of land, assessed for \$9900. Land value is \$6900.

Another sale has been reported in the South End section, through the office of J. W. French, from Abbie P. Linneman to Peter J. Maguire, deed coming through Harris Wolfe, transferring title to the 3½-story brick dwelling house and 978 square feet of ground located 100 West Springfield street, close to Shawmut avenue. All taxed for \$4200. Land is valued at \$1500.

The frame stables situated 55 to 59 Walnut street corner of Rice street, Dorchester, have been sold by Mary M. Maguire to Annie Mills. They are valued by the assessors at \$3000 and the 9000 square feet of land carries \$1800 more.

EAST BOSTON ESTATES SOLD

One of the largest private sales that has been made in East Boston for some time has just been concluded, and papers put upon record, through which the Commonwealth hall, a large five-story brick building, changes hands. The property is located 52 to 58 Meridian street on 9725 square feet of land, extending through to Hane street near the junction. The total assessed valuation is \$56,900, including \$21,900 land value. Arthur H. Scitote conveys to Esther Henkin.

The new owner of a frame dwelling at 82 White street, corner of Brooks street, East Boston, is Rosa Mandelstam, who purchased from Martha L. McPherson. There is a ground area of 5100 square feet taxed on \$3600. Total valuation is \$9000.

PICTURE PLACED IN STATION

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—The Improvement Association has placed in the B. & A. station a picture of William Jackson, who was instrumental in bringing the railroad through this section in 1834.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO JAN. 14

1914.	\$3,611,000	1907.	\$3,205,000
1913.	6,106,000	1906.	3,713,000
1912.	5,799,000	1905.	1,756,000
1911.	3,702,000	1904.	3,248,000
1910.	6,300,000	1903.	3,334,000
1909.	5,005,000	1902.	3,920,000
1908.	1,880,000	1901.	3,155,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Turner et al., 57, ward 25; city of Boston. Richardson, Barrett & Richardson; brick school.
Rosindale et al., 91, ward 23; Robert C. Wills, Harold R. Duffie; frame dwelling.
Baker et al., 130, ward 23; John E. DeWitt, 21 Aldrich; frame dwelling.
Mason et al., 180-184, ward 10; est. James Morris; alter stone.
George et al., ward 4; Boston Elevated Ry. Meridian st. 23, ward 2; Sumner Savings Bank, Thos. M. James; alter bank and offices.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Eliah F. Gage et al. to George W. Gordon, Harvard st.; q. \$1.
George W. Gordon to Solomon Moses, Harvard st.; q. \$1.
Josie M. Buzzell to Charles A. Fernald, Washington st.; q. \$1.
Louis H. Goldberg to Israel Cherry, Myrtle and Revere sts.; q. \$1.
Anson Smith to William H. Dunbar, Washington st.; north; q. \$1.
Abbie P. Linneman to Harris Wolfe, W. Springfield st.; q. \$1.
Albert Geiger, Jr., to William J. Stober, Munson st. and Brookline R. R.; q. \$1.
William J. Stober to Charles H. Rutan, Munson st. and Brookline R. R.; q. \$1.
Louis H. Weinberg to Rosario Sabatino, Beaver st.; q. \$1.
Simon Bernard to William McFadden, Mountford st.; q. \$1.
Louis Libman et al., tr., et al. to Domenico De Stefano, Salem st. and Bartlett pl.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

William Lee, mgt., to William Lee, E. First and L sts.; q. \$50.
EAST BOSTON
Arthur H. Scitote to Esther Henkin, Meridian st.; q. \$1.
Martha L. McPherson to Mandelstam, White and Brooks sts.; w. \$1.
Annie Schwartz to Dominick Travagline, Paris st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY

E. B. Young Men's Loan Assn., mgt., to E. B. Young Men's Loan Assn., Codman pk.; q. \$700.

DORCHESTER

Mary R. P. Hatch et al. to James Jansson, Woodford st.; q. \$1.
William P. Whittemore to Nathan W. Robinson, Newhall st.; E. ave. 3 lots; q. \$1.
Bella R. Newton, mgt., to Patrick Keane, Washington st.; q. \$257.
Patrick Keane to Albie W. Wilson, Washington st.; q. \$1.
Mary M. Maguire to Annie Mills, Walnut and Rice sts.; q. \$1.
Agnes C. Nicholson to Lena E. Cook, Abbott st.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Robert T. Fowler to Lucius D. Crispin, Howitt rd.; q. \$1.
William H. French to Eliot St. Savs. Bk., Robeson st.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA

Frank Zintz to Louis Brilliandi, Ash st.; w. \$1.
Alice N. Davis to Eben D. Miller, Gerrish av. and Library st.; q. \$1.
Eben D. Miller to Alice N. Davis, Gerrish av. and Library st.; q. \$1.
Alice N. Davis to Harry W. Gilbert, Gerrish av. and Library st.; q. \$1.
Harry W. Gilbert to Alice N. Davis, Gerrish av. and Library st.; q. \$1.
Alice N. Davis to William H. Davis, Gerrish av. and Library st.; q. \$1.
William H. Davis to Alice N. Davis, Gerrish av. and Library st.; q. \$1.

REVERE

Edith Lancaster to Clara C. Goodwin, Revere Beach Reservation; q. \$1.

TAU BETA BETA GIVES CONCERT

Brookline's Tau Beta Beta Society gave its sixth annual benefit concert in Jordan hall last night, introducing Miss Beatrice Harrison, the English cellist, and Reginald Wernham, baritone, to a large and appreciative audience.

The Tau Beta Beta Society started as a purely social secret society in the high school in 1897, but in 1908 ceased its connection with the school and began working for a scholarship fund for deserving girl graduates of the Brookline high school. The society has a \$10,000 fund in view, and by means of the annual concerts and occasional other entertainments, already has \$1100.

CREDIT MEN HEAR PRAISE OF TARIFF

NEW YORK—Speaking at the annual midwinter dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association Thursday night, Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, praised the policy of President Wilson.

Of the laws already carried into effect Mr. Hamlin said that the reduced tariff had already showed the tendency to make the manufacture in the United States more efficient and would in a few years make the cost of production in the United States the lowest anywhere.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD IN FIRST SESSION

NEW YORK—President Wilson's commission on industrial relations held its first session here Thursday and considered the treaty of peace governing relations between the garment workers and manufacturers of New York. Its aim was to learn whether this agreement could be extended to other industries.

John B. Lennon of Peoria, Ill., presided as chairman of the commission and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York was one of the members present.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish was more plentiful at T wharf today and prices dropped accordingly. The weakened demand of a Friday helped keep prices down. Arrivals: Str. Ripple 25,000 pounds, schooners Virginia 36,000, Elk 35,000, Rose Standish 5500, Leonora Silvera 5400, Valerie 7900, W. M. Goodspeed 5100, Elizabeth W. Nunan 12,400, Frances S. Gruby 7700, Juno 4200, Harriett 4100, Sadie M. Nunan 10,800, and Buema 13,500. The Ripple also had 4500 sock, 1200 soles, Virginia 1000 halibut, Elk 1000 halibut, and Sadie M. Nunan 500 redfish. Quotations to dealers: Steak cod \$9 per hundredweight, market cod \$4.25, haddock \$6.25, large hake \$7, medium hake \$4.25, pollock \$5, and cusk \$4.50.

Due here Jan. 26 from Mediterranean seaports, the White Star liner Canopic is bringing 21 saloon passengers, 187 second cabin and 594 steerage from Italy. More voyagers will embark at the Azores islands.

Having put into the Bermudas leaking and with her canvas blown away, the Boston three-masted schooner John J. Hanson, Captain Wilkinson, is expected to resume her passage to this port Monday. On board are 3000 barrels of molasses from San Juan, Porto Rico.

With 7900 pounds of fresh fish, the Provincetown schooner Valerie, Capt. Frank Gaspe, reached T wharf today on her first trip this season. She is also the first of the Provincetown fleet to reach T wharf today. She has been hauled out for eight weeks. Last Monday night off Cape Cod the foremast was lost in a blow and the main boom broken.

Haddock and cod comprised the greater part of the receipts of the gill netters at Gloucester today. The little vessels landed approximately 50,000 pounds. Usually the gill netters land pollock. The schooner Annie F. Kimball arrived with 800 quintals cured fish.

Lobsters are coming here from Nova Scotia in large numbers again, and the steamer Boston, which arrived today from Yarmouth, N. S., brought 88 crates live crabs, consigned to T wharf and Atlantic avenue dealers.

Two men leaving Commercial wharf about midnight last night in a rowboat attracted the attention of those aboard the police boat Watchman, and they immediately gave chase. The men were captured and 300 pounds of lobsters were found in their boat. The lobsters had been taken from the traps of L. C. Harvey, Commercial wharf lobster dealer. The two men gave the names of Ellis and Angelo, and both said they lived in East Boston. They were taken to station 8.

On her last trip to Boston, the Allan liner Numidian, Captain Robert McKillop, reached port today from Glasgow with 29 cabin and 17 steerage passengers, a small list. In the spring the Pretorian and Parisian will maintain the service of the line to Boston, according to a published schedule. Until that time, a few of the large steamers from the Montreal service will come here. The steamer was two days late owing to head winds. When 100 miles east of Sable island they received a wireless from the steamer Oceanic of the wreck of the Cobequid in the bay of Fundy, but were too far off to go to her aid. Last Tuesday the aerial blew down and for hours no wireless communication could be sent or received. Cabin passengers included: Charles McCormick, T. G. Stoddard, Mrs. M. Telfer and infant, Miss Georgiana Telfer, of Boston; Mrs. E. Kirkwood of Youngsville, O.; Miss Mary L. Grant who is going to Lewiston, Me.; and Gordon H. Scott who is going to Cuba. Four passengers were held up by immigration officials for further investigation.

Several vessels of the fleet that have been attempting to round Cape Cod and get into the bay for several days, arrived here today. Captain Pinkham of the schooner Major Pickens, from Fernandina, said the rudder head was sprung several days ago, but she reached here safely. She brought 18,000 railroad ties. The five-master Singleton Palmer, laden with 4200 tons coal from Norfolk, came in today, having been anchored off Orleans during the blow. The Lizzie B. Willey, Captain Doll, from Wiggins, S. C., with 440,000 feet lumber, also came through undamaged. Others that weathered the blow successfully were: Rebecca R. Douglass, Captain Ladd, from Georgetown, S. C.; Eleanor A. Percy, Captain Ross, from Norfolk; and the Stanley M. Seaman, Captain Rawding.

NEEDHAM PUPILS HAVE CONTEST

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The prize speaking contest by pupils of the public schools drew an audience of 500 to the town hall last night. The contestants were: Helen A. Wagner, Gladys Calhoun, May G. Meahan, Gertrude Moeller, Lloyd W. Litchfield, Howard R. Slaney, Ralph H. Chambers and Norman Randall.

The judges were John D. Brooks, superintendent of schools of Natick; William F. Johnson, superintendent of schools, Weymouth, and Alfred Banker, master emeritus of the Quincy school, Boston. They awarded the prizes of \$10 each to Ralph H. Chambers and Gertrude Moeller. Mrs. Robert B. Hill, president of the New Century Club, made a brief address.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str. Numidian (Br.), Taylor, Glasgow.
Str. City of Augusta, Dier, Savannah.
Str. Boston (Br.), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str. H. F. Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Str. Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str. Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str. Newton, Abbott, Baltimore.
Str. Lizzie B. Willey, Doll, Wiggins, S. C.
Schr. Major Pickens, Pinkham, Fernandina.
Schr. Governor Brooks, Wade, Norfolk.
Schr. Rebecca R. Douglass, Ladd, Georgetown, S. C.
Schr. Singleton Palmer, Bowen, Newport News.
Schr. Eleanor A. Percy, Ross, Norfolk.
Schr. Stanley M. Seaman, Rawding, Port Arthur.
Str. Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore.
Newport News and Norfolk.
Str. Ltr. Hercules, Clason, Newburyport, Mass.

Cleared

Str. Georgian (Br.) Parry, Manchester.
Str. City of Augusta, Dier, Savannah.
Str. Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str. Boston (Br.) Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

Sailed

Strs. Howard, Baltimore via Newport News; tgs. Neptune, and Pallas, Beverly; H. A. Mathis, Gloucester twg fag schr. Sylvania.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs. City of Savannah, Savannah; Oregonian, Puerto Mexico; El Alba, Galveston; Santa Marta, Santa Marta, etc.; Virginia, Portland; Kyuo, Hull E. via Boston; Christian X., Santos, Rio Janeiro; Maryland, London; Minnesota, Puerto Mexico via Boston and Philadelphia; Germania, Mediterranean ports.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15—Arrd strs. Otter, New York; Borgested, Tampico; Horley, do; Kershaw, Boston.
CLD str. Rowanmore, Liverpool.
BRUNSWICK, Jan. 15—Sld schr. Edgar W. Murdoch, Giles, Philadelphia.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 15—Arrd, str. Apache, Jacksonville for New York; Chippewa, do for Boston; Lenape, New York for Jacksonville, and all proceeded.
Sld, strs. Annie, Savannah; Theo Weems, Brunswick; schr. Daylight, New York.

FERNANDINA, Jan. 15—Arrd, str. Erodiade, Philadelphia.

GALESTOWN, S. C., Jan. 15—Sld, str. Richmond, New York; Navahoe, do, via Wilmington, N. C.

GROCERYMEN IN ORGANIZATION TO BUY GOODS DIRECT

Merchants Capitalize at \$1,000,000 to Do Away With Middleman and Share Profits

PITTSBURGH—Grocerymen in 19 counties of western Pennsylvania, including Allegheny county; five counties in eastern Ohio and four in West Virginia are perfecting plans for a profit-sharing organization today.

With a capital of \$1,000,000 and a buying capacity of \$10,000,000, more than 200 of them have banded to eliminate the middleman by sending their own expert buyers to deal directly with producers in the United States and abroad.

The result they declare, will be a reduction for the ultimate consumer from 10 to 20 per cent on practically all articles carried by the retailer. The association planned to institute its new system on Feb. 1.

GRAND TRUNK WORK TO RESUME

WEBSTER, Mass.—Work on the line of the Southern New England railroad will be resumed in Webster and Dudley, Monday, when one of the smaller steam shovels will be set up in the gravel bank in Dudley, to furnish sand for the concrete work on the bridges and abutments.

A spur track from the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad will be built for the transfer of a regu-lion-sized shovel that will be set up probably in the cut in Jericho, and a shovel will also be set up in West Dudley, as soon as they can be hauled to the places.

STEEL HEARINGS TO SHIFT NORTH

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Hearings in the government's suit for dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation ended here Thursday. J. A. Brown, special examiner of the department of justice, will begin sittings in St. Louis Monday. Paul H. Laroussin, president of a local manufacturing company, testified Thursday that he had always found competition in the steel business particularly active.

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 400; Cape Race, N. E., 830; Nantucket Sound lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; Nantucket Sound lightship, 103; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

SS Numidian (Br.), Glasgow for Boston, was 100 miles east of Boston light at 3:30 p. m. Thursday.
SS Schorl, for Bristol, from Hamburg for Boston, was 220 miles east of Boston light at noon Thursday.
SS Anglian (Br.), London for Boston, was 250 miles east of Boston light at noon Thursday.
SS Providence (Fr.), Havre for New York, passed Cape Race at 4 p. m. Thursday; due at pier late Saturday or 8 a. m. Sunday.
SS Canopic (Br.), Liverpool for New York, was 1215 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 10 a. m. Thursday.
SS York, was 1430 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 10 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Tarrax (Br., new), Greenock for New York, was 100 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Thursday.
SS Larnach (Br.), Bremen for New York, was 450 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Thursday.
SS Bremen (Fr.), Marseilles, etc. for New York, expected to arrive in Quarantine about 8 a. m. today.
SS Manhattan (Br.), Antwerp for New York, was 184 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 11 a. m. Thursday.
SS Verona (Ital.), Genoa, etc. for New York, was expected to arrive in Quarantine about 10 a. m. today.
SS Concor (Br.), Liverpool for New York, was 40 miles east of Cape Race at 4:35 p. m. Thursday.
SS Minerva (Br.), London for New York, was 1050 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 9 a. m. Thursday.
SS Moulton (Br.), Liverpool for Philadelphia, was 733 miles south of Philadelphia at noon Thursday.
SS Gloucester, Baltimore for Boston, passed Shipscot at 6 p. m. Thursday.
SS Berkshire Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was 80 miles southwest of Frying Pan lightship at 7 p. m. Thursday.
SS Winfred, Port Arthur for Beverly, passed Cape Race at 5:30 p. m. Thursday.
SS Lexington, Boston for Philadelphia, was 22 miles south of Fire Island at 7 a. m. Thursday.
SS Bayamon, New York for San Juan, was 510 miles south of Scotland lightship at 10 p. m. Thursday.
SS City of Memphis, Boston for Savannah, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 10 p. m. Thursday.
SS Wameta (Br.), Tampico for Galveston, was 150 miles south of Galveston bar at noon Thursday.
SS Pastora (Br.), Colon for New York via Havana, was 255 miles south of Cape Antonio at 8 p. m. Thursday.
SS Apache, Jacksonville for New York, was 400 miles south of Scotland lightship at 10 p. m. Thursday.
SS Monterey, Veracruz for New York, was 40 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 3:30 p. m. Thursday.
SS Camaguey (Cuban), Veracruz for New York, was 63 miles east of Progresso at noon Thursday.
SS Creole, New Orleans for New York, was 30 miles northwest of Tortugas at 7 p. m. Thursday.
SS Santa Marta (Br.), Santa Marta, etc. for New York, was 60 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Thursday.
SS El Alba, Galveston for New York, was 152 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p. m. Thursday.
SS Perfecta, Sabine for New York, was 60 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 10 p. m. Thursday.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston for New York, was 224 miles east of Galveston bar at 8 a. m. Thursday.
SS City of Everett, towing barge No. 80, Port Arthur for New York, was 115 miles south of Sable island at 8 p. m. Thursday.
SS Vesta, Baton Rouge for New York, was 252 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Thursday.
SS El Sud, Galveston for New York, crossed Galveston bar at 4:35 p. m. Thursday.
SS Haven Baton Rouge for New York, was 50 miles north of New Orleans at 5 p. m. Thursday.
SS El Oriente, Galveston for New York, was 125 miles west of Tortugas at 7 p. m. Thursday.
SS San Marcos, Galveston for New York, was 20 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p. m. Thursday.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah for New York, passed Martin's Industry lightship at 5 p. m. Thursday.
SS Maracabo, San Juan, etc. for New York, was 184 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p. m. Thursday.
SS Norman Bridge (Br.), Tampico for Galveston, was 160 miles south of Galveston bar at 5 p. m. Thursday.
SS SOLLIDA (Cuban), New York for Nipe Bay, was 218 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.
SS Comanche, New York for Jacksonville, was 368 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Thursday.
SS Alamo, New York for Galveston, was 242 miles south of Scotland lightship at 10 p. m. Thursday.
SS Allanca (Cristobal) for New York, was 127 miles south of Scotland lightship at 10 p. m. Thursday.
SS Rescue, towing government barges, Norfolk for Colon, was 155 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Advance, New York for Cristobal, was 540 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Mexico, New York for Veracruz, was 60 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Thursday.
SS Minerva, Philadelphia for New York, was 160 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Thursday.
SS Sanket, London for Baltimore, passed Northeast End lightship at 1:15 p. m. Thursday.
SS Concho (Br.), New York for Belize, was 1000 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.
SS Brilliant (Br.), Port Limon for Boston, was 880 miles south of Nantucket lightship at 7 p. m. Thursday.
SS Concho, New York for Galveston, was 330 miles east of Galveston bar at noon Thursday.
SS Brilliant, New York for Baton Rouge, was 22 miles northwest of Tortugas at noon Thursday.
SS City of St. Louis, New York for Savannah, was 40 miles east of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Thursday.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

(Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 400; Cape Race, N. E., 830; Nantucket Sound lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; Nantucket Sound lightship, 103; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

Transatlantic Sailings

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

St. Paul, for Southampton Jan. 16

President Lincoln, for Hamburg Jan. 17

Maryland, for London Jan. 17

Germania, for Bremen Jan. 17

Verona, for Naples-Genoa Jan. 17

Scharnhorst, for Bremen Jan. 17

Kronprinzessin, for Bremen Jan. 17

*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam Jan. 20

Sailings from Boston

Finest Bismarck, for Hamburg Jan. 22

Numidian, for Glasgow Jan. 22

Sagamore, for Liverpool Jan. 22

Verona, for Liverpool Jan. 24

Andania, for Liverpool Jan. 20

Canadian, for Liverpool Jan. 31

Canopic, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 31

Sailings from Philadelphia

*Haverford for Liverpool Jan. 31

Ancona, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 31

*Merion, for Liverpool Jan. 31

Sailings from Montreal

All sailings from Montreal and Quebec go from Portland, Me., or Halifax, N. S.

Sailings from Liverpool

Campania, for New York Jan. 17

Albatross, for Halifax Jan. 17

Michigan, for New York Jan. 17

Cymric, for New York Jan. 17

Financial, Industrial, Commercial and Trade News

READJUSTING BANKING SYSTEM TO THE NEW CURRENCY LAW

Greater Mobility of Banking Funds Chief Advantage of the Act—Review of Financial and Industrial Conditions of the Country

In its review of financial and industrial conditions the First National Bank of Boston says among other things:

Altogether the New England situation, in spite of some slight betterment of sentiment, contains but little actual sunshine for the months immediately ahead. It is hoped, however, that the better business sentiment, distinctly noticeable, coupled with lower money rates may be the forerunner of actual improvement in trade conditions later in the year.

Prominent among business phases of the year 1914 will be a process of readjustment of the country's banking system to the new currency law. This bank believes that the law is on the whole a distinct step in advance, and accordingly will enter the federal reserve system, doing so in no reluctant or critical spirit but with a desire to cooperate to the fullest extent toward making the new plan effective and useful.

As was inevitable in view of widely varying opinions and resultant necessity for compromise, the law shows certain inadequacies, technical imperfections and perhaps even possibilities of danger. On the other hand, it contains much that is sound, and the defects will be largely offset, we believe, by careful administration.

The chief advantage of the new legislation, as we view it, will be found in the provision for greater mobility of banking funds. The bill falls short of the ideal in this respect, for while a considerable degree of mobility is promised over the several areas to be represented by reserve banks, there will be lacking the automatic flow of funds from one region to another which would be provided by a large central institution with regional branches. For this omission, however, there is offered a partial remedy in the power of the federal reserve board as to transferring of regional funds by rediscount between the reserve banks—a power which should be necessary to the permissible extent only.

The law has a further possibility of importance, with respect to the placing of the surplus funds of the government at the disposal of business. In this matter, however, much will depend upon the attitude of Washington, since the provision in the completed bill concerning deposit of treasury funds with the reserve banks is permissive only, instead of mandatory as in the original form.

A further provision in the bill authorizes the issue at the discretion of the federal reserve board of a new form of currency to be known as federal reserve notes, secured by commercial paper. Such currency, however, clearly is not intended as necessarily displacing the present bond-secured circulation of the national banks. The law provides that the bonds securing this circulation may be transferred at par and accrued interest to the regional banks, up to a given amount annually, and the regional banks are authorized to continue circulation against them. They are permitted, however, subject to the approval of the reserve board, to exchange such bonds for 3 per cent bonds or notes of the government not carrying the circulation privilege. Hence the policy as to the issue of federal reserve notes should be contingent in part upon the course of the member banks as to continuing or retiring their circulation, and further upon the policy of the reserve banks and the controlling board as to replacing such notes as the member banks may retire.

To such extent as the bond-secured circulation continues to be utilized by the member or regional banks we should anticipate an especially conservative policy as to the issuing of federal reserve notes. With the final retirement of the bond-secured notes the problem would assume another phase. The federal reserve board would be influenced doubtless by the fact that the country has grown accustomed to the circulation of a considerable volume of such currency, and at the same time would use care to see that its policy in issuing the new notes should not promote a loan expansion in excess of that which this expansion capacity has seemed to justify. Meanwhile, however, much would have been learned as to the effect of greater mobility of banking funds—and possibly of a freer use of the government funds—in enlarging credit facilities, and to the extent of such added resources there might seem advisable a decrease in aggregate note issues rather than an increase.

The concentration of reserves, as provided in the act, authorizes member banks to maintain smaller reserve percentages—materially increasing thereby the loaning capacity of the banks to the advantage of the entire community. In addition, the re-discount privilege, whereby member banks may liquefy commercial paper into currency or ledger balances at the reserve banks, should prove of inestimable value and go far toward eliminating the two great defects of our former system—namely, acute money stringencies and financial panics.

The railroads of New England and elsewhere are in a quandary as to their financing, both in regard to their 1914 maturities as well as funds for additional construction. For a long time railway operations have shown a decline in net earnings, even in those few cases where the gross earnings have held up reasonably well. To rectify this condition it

is necessary either to cut down expenses or to increase gross earnings by increasing rates.

About 50 per cent of the cost of producing a piece of cotton goods consists of the cost of the raw cotton used. The other 50 per cent is made up of labor costs and other essentials. The tariff differential is now based on the entire cost of the fabric including the cost of the cotton. When cotton is high priced, therefore, imports of cotton goods are prevented to a great degree but the government derives no revenue whatever. On the other hand when cotton is low priced, imports are likely to be stimulated. With trade dull generally, the demand for cotton is falling off and a period of low priced cotton appears imminent to the manufacturers. Already imports of cotton goods are filtering in.

Reflecting this uncertainty is the fact that stocks of certain leading mills are selling at less than their construction cost in Europe. With our cotton schedule producing uncertainty and imports trickling in already, domestic manufacturers are proceeding with unwonted caution, lopping off expenses wherever possible so as not to be trapped should the market eventually become glutted by imports.

She salesmen have finished their trips with spring goods. About 98 per cent of the first spring orders have been rounded up and dealers are not placing any more orders for the present. The factories have been operating for about one month on the spring business to enable factories to operate reasonably full for the first three months of the spring run. The spring run is of six months' duration and the business of the second three months will depend on the state of general trade. Present prospects are such as to afford but little prospect that duplicate business will be of sufficient volume to enable the factories to run full. Last three months of the spring run promise to be below normal, although the season as a whole will measure up well with other years. These are the first signs of anything like a let-up that have been seen in the shoe manufacturing trade.

On the face of things it would appear that the paper manufacturers were faring better than some other lines as the paper mills are operating on the average at about 85 per cent of capacity as compared with 88 per cent a year ago, whereas the United States Steel Corporation for instance is operating currently at from 55 to 60 per cent of capacity compared with 80 to 90 per cent a year ago.

The fact is, however, that the manufacture of paper is an industry of small profit margin, and a fall in the volume of business done is of much more than the ordinary significance. Consequently the paper trade is fine-tooth-combing its costs, and some interesting results are coming to light. Most lines of trade are in the midst of the annual inventory, so that important developments are minimized. The department stores have been making special efforts to move their merchandise by clearance sales, and the results have been satisfactory. Sales are ahead of a year ago. The open winter has checked sales of furs, but other departments have done well enough to carry business as a whole forward.

Building construction is at a virtual standstill. It is, of course, always quiet in this line in the winter months, but the fact that the winter has been open has made little difference in results.

The hardware business is about up to that of a year ago, but new business is scarce.

Dealers in crockery and chinaware report sales and collections of average proportion. The year has been about as they did in the corresponding period a year ago.

Steel jobbers are quiet, with but little in sight until spring business opens up around the middle of March. The prospects for 1914 in this line are considered fair only.

Manufacturers of glue and glue products are doing a business which measures fairly well up to the average of recent years. Although the total is satisfactory, business is irregular in character, some lines using glue running low and others full.

The January investment market has been a distinct disappointment to the local bond dealers. Although the opportunities for profitable reinvestments have not been excellent in years, the demand for investments following the annual dividend and interest disbursements has been strikingly conservative and at best barely fair. Sentiment is largely the deterrent factor in the investment situation.

During the last few days, however, there has been a slight turn for the better, and a few investors are buying in small quantities. This change is largely due to the general marking down of demand and time money rates. Only the best municipals, high grade public service bonds and industrials of unquestioned worth earn any notice whatever from the investor.

MEXICAN OIL GUSHERS

PITTSBURGH—According to telegram from Tampico, Royal Dutch Shell combine has brought in a gusher flowing 35,000 barrels a day.

WHY AMERICAN WRITING PAPER BONDS ARE LOW

Present indications are that the American Writing Paper Company for the year to end Dec. 31 last will fail to earn its interest charges by something over \$125,000. It is this situation that has caused the 5 per cent bond to sell down to its present low level. There have been recent sales at 68, but the price has improved somewhat, and the current market is nearer 70 1/2.

Ever since the company was organized it has shown comparatively small surpluses over interest charges and preferred stock dividends. In 1912, after the payment of \$249,000 in 2 per cent preferred dividends, there was a surplus of \$95,000; in 1911, after similar dividend payments, the surplus was \$13,700. On Aug. 12 last the dividend due to be paid in October was passed, President Caldwell at that time stating that the higher cost of rags and wood pulp and the increased cost of labor coming at a time of slackened trade conditions made it inadvisable to continue the dividend.

From the standpoint of net quick assets, however, the company is in a very comfortable position, having at the present time about \$8,000,000 in cash, treasury bonds, receivables, and materials on hand. At the time the company was organized the properties were bonded for \$17,000,000, with sinking fund requirements of \$100,000 per annum. This bonded indebtedness—in hands of the public—has been reduced to \$13,400,000 by sinking fund operations and by the purchase of bonds in the open market. In the sinking fund there are \$2,200,000 bonds, and there are in the treasury, as a free asset, \$1,400,000 more, making a total of \$3,600,000.

The American Writing Paper Company does an annual business of about \$12,000,000 gross, but of late the unsettledness in general business conditions and the fact that low water has compelled the company to increase greatly its consumption of coal for power purposes, have operated against the best net results.

There would seem to be no immediate prospect of a resumption of dividends on the preferred stock, which has recently sold down to 11 1/2, against a high of 32 1/2 in January. In 1912 it sold up to 41 1/2.

A more aggressive operating policy, in short, a keener campaign for new business, should do much to improve the company's earning capacity.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Firmness was in evidence in all quarters of the naval stores market yesterday and most dealers were doing business in turpentine on the basis of 48 1/2 cents per gallon in reflection of the further unabated strength shown at Savannah and other southern points. Export demand has shown a decided increase during the past week and stocks on hand at southern points have declined appreciably.

Rosin—Values of common to medium grades were higher yesterday. Dealers were generally asking from \$4.25 to \$4.35 for the common to good strained varieties, while grades "Q" to "K" inclusive were about 10 cents higher. The factor in the continued firmness shown in the rosins is the stringent statistical position rather than any increased demand considerations. The New York Commercial quotes:

Graded B \$4.25 to \$4.35, D \$4.25 to \$4.35, E \$4.25 to \$4.35, F \$4.30 to \$4.40, G \$4.30 to \$4.40, H \$4.35 to \$4.40, I \$4.40 to \$4.45, K \$4.45 to \$4.50, M \$5.00 to \$5.10, N \$6.65 to \$6.85, WG 6.95 to 7.05, WW \$7.25 to 7.35.

Tar and Pitch—Rumors of a resumption of operations by one of the leading manufacturers of tar in the South have lately been heard, but there is no change in the actual stringency of supplies. The kiln-burned and retort descriptions were yesterday available at the former prices of \$8.85 per barrel, while pitch rules quiet on the basis of 44 for round lots of 200 pounds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PERE MARQUETTE			
	November	December	January
Gross earnings	\$1,439,000	\$1,009,857	\$1,009,857
Net earnings	36,305	47,433	47,433
From July 1	7,375,126	7,307,446	7,307,446
Gross earnings	7,375,126	7,307,446	7,307,446
Net earnings	1,775,700	1,775,700	1,775,700
From July 1	15,930,004	12,445,142	12,445,142
SEABOARD AIR LINE			
	First week Jan.	Second week Jan.	Third week Jan.
Gross earnings	\$509,888	\$528,747	\$528,747
Net earnings	12,086,000	472,735	472,735
MOBILE & OHIO			
	First week Jan.	Second week Jan.	Third week Jan.
Gross earnings	\$107,940	\$116,123	\$116,123
Net earnings	6,828,570	488,218	488,218
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA			
	First week Jan.	Second week Jan.	Third week Jan.
Gross earnings	\$40,935	\$41,434	\$41,434
Net earnings	1,371,613	53,471	53,471
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS			
	First week Jan.	Second week Jan.	Third week Jan.
Gross earnings	\$182,706	\$4,246	\$4,246
Net earnings	5,646,071	287,652	287,652
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN			
	First week Jan.	Second week Jan.	Third week Jan.
Gross earnings	\$85,433	\$83,711	\$83,711
Net earnings	2,918,235	207,852	207,852

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

1914 1913
Exchanges \$33,490,738 \$33,728,839
Balances 3,572,107 1,932,707
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$301.

TRUST COMPANY CALL

Bank Commissioner Thorndike has called for condition of Massachusetts trust companies as of Jan. 13.

LACKAWANNA'S BIG EARNINGS CALENDAR YEAR

Last Twelve Months the Best of Any Period in History of Company—Between 41 and 42 Per Cent Earned on Stock

GOOD INCREASE SHOWN

NEW YORK—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company earned between 41 per cent and 42 per cent on its \$30,144,000 outstanding stock in calendar year 1913. This estimate is based on 11 months' income account and an allowance for some shrinkage in December earnings.

The statement furnished to New York Stock Exchange in connection with the listing Jan. 5 of \$12,000,000 additional stock showed that Lackawanna in the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1913, earned a balance for dividends of \$12,872,511, equivalent to 42.7 per cent on the outstanding stock. It compared with \$11,762,708, or 39 per cent, in year ended Dec. 31, 1912, and with \$11,892,609, or 39.2 per cent, in 1911.

In 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1913, Lackawanna charged income with \$2,000,000 for additions and betterments, and this closely approximates the charge for the calendar year. In 1912 \$1,720,000 was so charged and in 1911 \$2,200,000. Surplus after dividends and additions and betterments was \$4,842,274 for year ended Oct. 31 last, increasing final profit and loss surplus to \$85,300,000. By Dec. 31, 1913, this will have been increased to about \$35,500,000. This year's surplus compares with \$4,013,000 in 1912, and \$3,000,000 in 1911. Had the \$12,000,000 new stock, which will be outstanding in 1914, been issued in 1911, 1912 and 1913, dividends of 20 per cent, addition and betterments as charged would have been earned, with a surplus annually ranging from \$1,200,000 in 1911 to \$2,400,000 in 1913. Thus on stock of \$42,400,000 in 1914 the road can be expected to earn 20 per cent dividends, \$2,000,000 additions and betterments, and a handsome margin besides.

Lackawanna in 1913 did the largest business in its history. Gross was \$40,910,780 in year ended Oct. 31, 1913. Including Syracuse, Binghamton & New York earnings for comparative purposes, Lackawanna in calendar year 1913 earned \$38,490,730, and in 1911 \$37,711,754. Syracuse, Binghamton & New York was taken under 12 per cent annual lease on Oct. 1, 1912.

Including nine months' earnings of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York in 1912 and full year's earnings in 1911—such earnings were reported separately—Lackawanna income account compares as follows:

	Year ended Oct. 31, 1913	Year ended Dec. 31, 1912	Year ended Dec. 31, 1911
Gross	\$40,910,780	\$38,490,730	\$37,711,754
Net	25,764,284	24,770,855	24,770,855
Other expenses	15,146,496	13,718,881	13,718,881
Outside op.	550,368	501,622	501,622
Taxes	1,775,700	1,823,360	1,823,360
Net	15,930,004	12,445,142	12,445,142

In year ended Oct. 31, Lackawanna's road's coal department earnings fell off \$600,000 compared with 1912. The entire United States, excluding foreign possessions, contains about 1,000,000 acres. Of this area about 60 per cent, or 1,140,000 acres is estimated to be tillable, that is, capable of being brought under cultivation by means of the plow.

Of the total acreage 19 per cent is non-tillable but valuable for pasture of fruits, and only 21 per cent is estimated to be of no use for agriculture, present or future.

According to the census of 1909, the land area in crops where acreage was given was 311,000,000 acres. This is about 16 per cent of the total land area, or about 27 per cent of the estimated potential tillable area of the United States, excluding foreign possessions. In other words, for every 100 acres that are now tilled about 375 acres may be tilled when the country is fully developed.

NEW YORK—The directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut have decided to recommend to the stockholders that the capital stock be reduced one half by a distribution from the assets of the company to the stockholders.

The reduction in value of the Connecticut Company's stock will amount to \$8,820,000, in exchange for which will be delivered to stockholders \$17,640,000 of stock of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

(Reported by Hayden, Stone & Co.)			
	Bid	Asked	
Am Can	33 1/2	33 1/2	
Booth Fisheries	84 1/2	85	
do pf	80	82	
Chicago City Ry	101	102	
Commonwealth Edison	135	136	
Chicago Subway	90	92	
Chicago Title & Trust	210	210	
Chicago Union Carbide	148	149	
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	82	84	
Chicago Ry No 1	90 1/2	91	
do No 2	33	33 1/2	
do No 3	6	7 1/4	
do No 4	2	3	
Diamond Match	92	93	
Illinois Brick	25	26	
Kansas City Light	75	85	
National Carbon	135 1/2	136	
do pf	119	120	
Quaker Oats	225	245	
Am Ship Building	35	35	
do pf	82 1/2	84	
Sears, Roebuck Co.	18 1/4	18 1/4	
do pf	122	124	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 38, Cambria Steel 50 1/2, Electric Storage Battery 49 1/2, General Asphalt pfd 47 1/2, Lehigh Nav Tr 83 1/2, Lehigh Valley 77 1/2, Pennsylvania Steel pfd 60, Philadelphia Company 41, Philadelphia Electric 26 1/2, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 19 1/2, Philadelphia Traction 82, Union Traction 48 1/2, United Gas Improvement 84.

PRUSSIAN LOAN

BERLIN—It is announced today that the \$100,000,000 Prussian loan to be issued on Jan. 27 will be in the form of 4 per cent treasury warrants. The subscription price will be 97. The loan will be redeemable at par in one to 16 years.

DOMESTIC OUTPUT OF GOLD IN 1913 IS MUCH SMALLER

NEW YORK—Domestic production of gold in 1913 was \$88,301,023, according to preliminary estimates of the geological survey. This is a decrease of \$5,150,477 from final for 1912, and is the smallest output since 1905, when it was \$88,180,700. In 1906 production increased to \$94,373,800, in 1907 it dropped to \$80,435,700, in 1908 it rose to \$94,560,000, in 1909 it reached the high water mark of \$99,673,400, in 1910 it fell to \$96,209,100, in 1911 it rose to \$96,800,000, and in 1912 it fell again to \$93,451,500.

The decrease is ascribed mainly to declines in output from Alaska, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah. In Alaska the net decrease of over \$1,300,000 was due in part to exceptionally dry summer of 1913 and consequent water shortage for both placer and lode mining, especially in the interior, and in part to further exhaustion of the bonanza deposits of the Fairbanks district.

In Nevada gold output declined about 10 per cent, or over \$1,200,000; in South Dakota nearly \$700,000. The great Homestake mines and mills were continuously operated, but with decreased output. In Utah falling off in gold was over \$675,000, due chiefly to exhaustion of the ore bodies of the Meador mines. In Montana the decrease was over \$400,000.

Production was about normal in Idaho and Washington in 1913 and increased over \$175,000 in Arizona, nearly \$300,000 in California, nearly \$100,000 in New Mexico and over \$600,000 in Oregon. The increased production in Oregon was largely due to better yield from established mines.

California retains first rank in gold output in 1913, followed in order by Colorado, Alaska, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah.

According to estimates from the records of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, imports in 1913 were \$63,961,609, and exports \$88,601,200. Excess of exports over imports was about \$24,639,591 against an excess of imports over exports of \$19,123,930 in 1912, \$20,262,110 in 1911, and \$447,090 in 1910. In 1909 the excess of exports over imports was \$88,733,855.

CULTIVATION OF TILLABLE LAND

WASHINGTON—Only 27 per cent of the tillable land of the United States is actually under cultivation, according to estimates of the department of agriculture.

The entire United States, excluding foreign possessions, contains about 1,000,000 acres. Of this area about 60 per cent, or 1,140,000 acres is estimated to be tillable, that is, capable of being brought under cultivation by means of the plow.

Of the total acreage 19 per cent is non-tillable but valuable for pasture of fruits, and only 21 per cent is estimated to be of no use for agriculture, present or future.

According to the census of 1909, the land area in crops where acreage was given was 311,000,000 acres. This is about 16 per cent of the total land area, or about 27 per cent of the estimated potential tillable area of the United States, excluding foreign possessions. In other words, for every 100 acres that are now tilled about 375 acres may be tilled when the country is fully developed.

ANTHRACITE COAL DEMAND BETTER

NEW YORK—Domestic demand for anthracite due to cold weather is improving. Prices are somewhat stronger. The anthracite mines for the first time in years curtailed their production in what is usually the busiest season. New York harbor barge strike delayed distribution as did the severe weather after settling of the strike. While supply was ample, yet the margin is never great in the huge demands of New York. Steam coal is moving regularly on contract, and prices are likely to move upward, present ones being far better than last year.

Bituminous coal situation is bettering satisfactorily. Heavy supplies and low prices disappeared with the boatman's strike. Embargo at New York decreased receipts. The closing of sugar plants put a considerable amount of coal upon the market, but reopening of cement mills equalized matters.

Better business conditions are renewing demand. Sentiment outside and feeling in the trade outside in viewing commercial activities as on the mend for the present.

NATIONAL CARBON STOCK INCREASE

CLEVELAND—At their annual meeting on Feb. 18 the stockholders of the National Carbon Company will be asked to authorize an increase in the preferred stock from \$4,500,000 to \$5,000,000 and the common from \$5,500,000 to \$12,000,000.

Of the new common the shareholders will be asked to approve the setting aside of \$500,000 to be sold to employees and officers on such terms as the executive committee shall determine.

OKLAHOMA CITY CLEARINGS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—Oklahoma City bank clearings for the year 1913 were \$91,500,000, a gain of nearly \$7,000,000 over 1912.

QUOTATIONS ON REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY SECURITIES

Following are the latest quotations on real estate trust stocks as given by Burroughs & DeBlois:

	Par	Last Yield	Sale %
Albany Trust.....	100	80	4.44
Barclay's Hall Tr.....	100	80	4.20
Bedford Trust.....	100	65	3.38
Berkley Hotel Trust.....	100	65	5.38
Board of Bldg. Tr.....	100	100	4.50
Boston Ground Rent Tr.....	100	100	4.50
Boston Real Estate Tr.....	1000	1080	4.16
Boston St. Warr. Co.....	100	115	4.25
Boston Whf. Co. bonds.....	1000	1075	3.80
do stock.....	100	120	3.74
Broadfield Bldg. Tr.....	100	91	4.94
Business R. E. Tr bonds.....	Various	90	4.12
do stock.....	100	90	5.00
Chicago R. E. Trustees.....	1000	1000	5.00
City of Chicago Tr.....	100	100	5.00
City R. E. Trs. Chicago.....	1000	800	5.00
Clarecity Trust.....	500	400	6.25
Cornwall St. Tr.....	100	102	10.00
Constitution Wharf Tr.....	100	103	4.00
Copier Sq. Squid. bonds.....	1000	1000	4.62
do stock.....	100	100	5.00
do com.....	100	40	3.75
Delta Building Tr.....	1000	80	5.00
Delta Building Tr.....	100	50	5.00
Edgewater Bldg. Tr.....	1000	1000	5.00
Wellington House Assoc.....	1000	1000	4.00
Eastern States R. E. Tr.....	100	105	4.70
Essex Street Tr.....	100	95	5.00
Essex Buildings Tr.....	100	80	5.00
Fifty Associates.....	5000	7200	5.00
Farmarket Trust.....	100	75	5.00
Hartford Tr.....	100	75	4.25
Hotel Trust (Touraine).....	100	115	4.37
Huntington Chhrs. Tr.....	100	172	5.33
Kendall Bldg. Tr.....	100	115	6.11
Loveloy's Wharf Tr.....	100	105	4.00
Municipal R. E. Trust.....	100	103	4.50
North Building, Assn.....	100	65	5.00
Oliver Building Tr.....	100	98	5.10
Paddock Building Tr.....	100	105	4.75
Pemberton Building Tr.....	100	105	4.75
P. O. O. Bldg. Tr.....	100	100	7.24
Quincy Mkt. R. E. Tr.....	100	95	4.82
Real Estate Assn.....	100	82 1/2	4.75
Somerset Bldg. Tr. bonds.....	1000	98 1/2	4.62
do stock.....	100	82	5.25
South Street Trust.....	100	105	4.62
South Street Trust.....	100	80	5.00
State Street Associates.....	100	75	4.00
State Street Exchange.....	100	77 1/2	4.00

Leading Events in Athletic World

SAYRE EXPECTED TO TAKE IMLAY'S PLACE AT PENN

Coach Roy A. Thomas Has Promising Squad Out for Battery Positions on Varsity Nine at Philadelphia University

C. MINDS MAY PITCH

PHILADELPHIA—Candidates for the battery positions on the University of Pennsylvania varsity baseball team are now holding daily practice under the watchful eye of Coach Roy A. Thomas. The candidates are holding their work in the rowing room of the gymnasium. The squad is made up of some 16 men.

While the team will greatly miss the services of Harry Imlay, star pitcher and captain of the 1913 nine, Coach Thomas expects to turn out a representative Red and Blue team this spring. Among those who have reported is F. E. Sayre, who last year shared the burden of most of the pitching with Captain Imlay. Sayre will, in all probability be the varsity's first string pitcher this season.

Chester Minds, last year's hard-hitting center fielder, is another candidate for pitcher. He had some experience as a twirler before entering the university, and may develop into a star before the end of the season. Both he and Winsor, leading pitcher of last year's freshman team, seem in good shape for hard work. Valiant and Cooper, two other pitchers from the 1913 team, are also among those out.

Of the other candidates for the places left vacant by the graduation of Imlay, Lyons and Raunditz, the most promising seems to be R. B. Garvin. Garvin, who last spring rowed on the varsity crew until the week before the race at Poughkeepsie, will not be able to row this year and has taken up baseball instead.

Schwert and Koons, regular catchers last season, are out in uniform and are helping Coach Thomas with the pitchers. Dolan, star catcher on last year's 1913 team, and Munroe, substitute catcher and infielder, are also practicing, and Dolan should give the two regulars a hard fight.

Coach Thomas the next week will hold the practice in the rowing room. After the Interclass Basketball League games are over the baseball men will occupy the main floor of the gymnasium, and the candidates for the fielders' positions will be called out. This will probably be during the week after the mid-year examinations. The freshmen candidates will report about the same time.

Those who are now at work follow: F. E. Sayre '14 D., C. A. Minds '14 A., G. H. Winsor '16 W., H. B. Valiant '16 W., R. B. Garvin '15 M. E., A. L. Barry '15 D., A. Abrams '16 E., L. L. Hills '16 L., C. S. Rheiner '14 W., W. Greenwood '16 C. E., H. F. Everett '15 A., P. L. Schwert '14 W., F. L. Koons '15 W., C. J. Dolan '15 D., T. B. Munroe '16 A., J. M. Cooper '16 W.

YALE ROWING TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK UNDER GIANNINI

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Active training for the Yale varsity and freshman rowers will start next week following the expected arrival of Coach E. F. Giannini in this city late today or tomorrow. The work of coaching the men will be done by Giannini alone until the arrival of Guy Nicholls, the famous English coach, some time in February.

A cablegram was received here Thursday from Nicholls in which he stated he would accept the position and report for work early next month. Coach Giannini was detained from coming here sooner as his resignation at the New York A. C. did not take effect until this week and he desired to attend a banquet which was given him by members of the N. Y. A. C. in New York last night. About 150 were present and he was presented a gold medal by the governors of the club and a chest of table silver from the members.

B. P. F. DROPS TWO ATHLETES

PHILADELPHIA—E. W. Collins and J. F. Baker, two stars of the world champions, have been expelled from the Baseball Players Fraternity by President Fultz. Refusing to pay their dues brought about the expulsion of the two famous infielders of the Athletics.

Both are expected to pay their dues and get in the good graces of the fraternity again, through Ira Thomas. Thomas is a strong fraternity man and he probably will prevail upon the two stars to settle with the fraternity.

The same action was taken by the fraternity in the case of George Baumgartner of the St. Louis Americans.

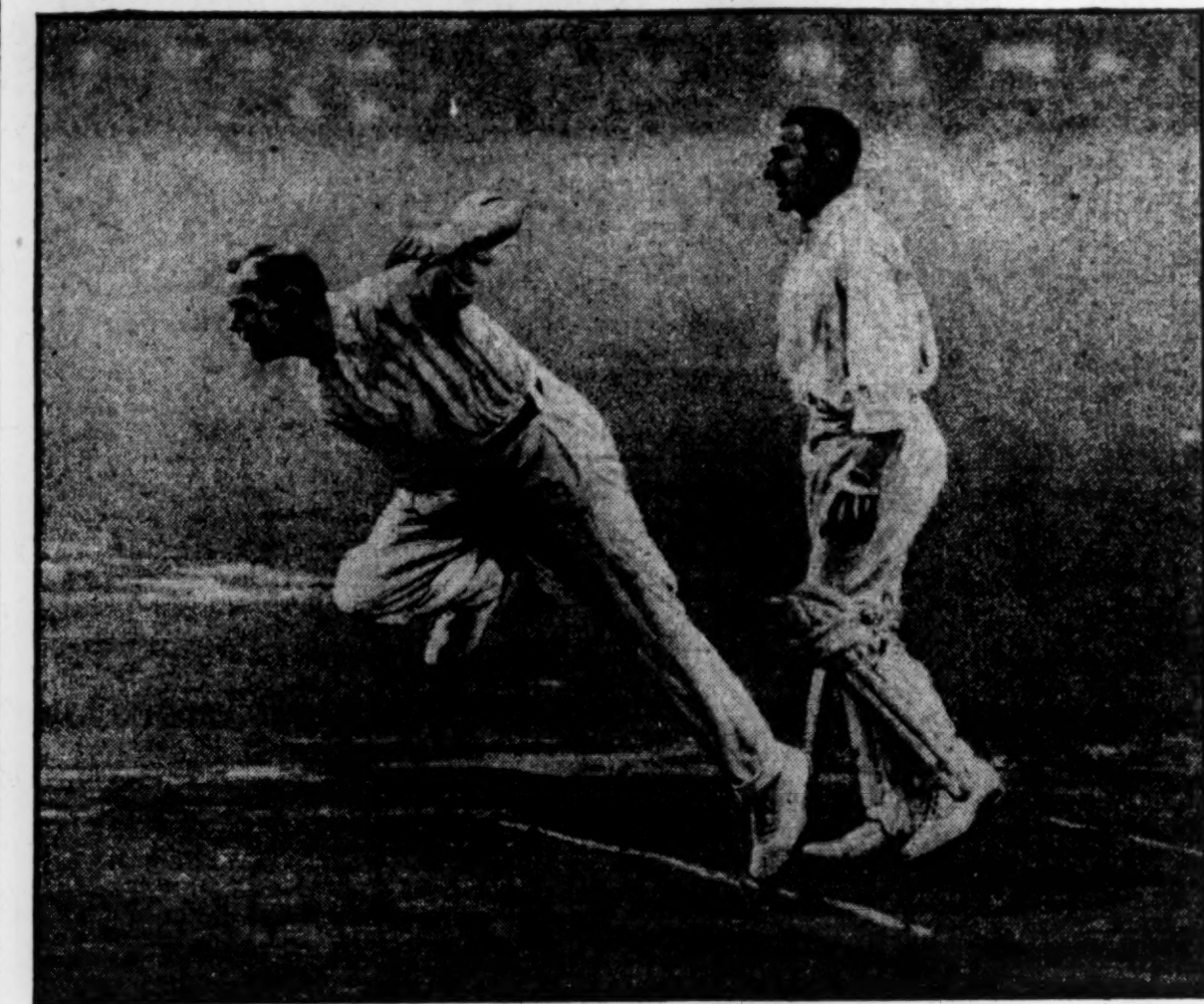
BOONE SIGNS WITH NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The signed contract of Luke Boone, shortstop of last year's Dallas Texas League club, has been received at the New York American League headquarters.

HAGERMAN SOLD TO CLEVELAND

PORTLAND, Ore.—The sale of Pitcher Zerah Z. Hagerman of the Portland Coast League club to the Cleveland Americans has been officially announced.

THE BEST CRICKET BOWLER IN THE WORLD



SIDNEY BARNES OF THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM IN THE ACT OF BOWLING THE BALL

PURVES MEETS SLATER TODAY AT PINEHURST

Woodland Player Faces Fox Hill Representative in First Division of Winter Golf Tourney

PINEHURST, N. C.—R. M. Purves of the Woodland Golf Club meets Harold Slater of Fox Hills today in the final round of the first division of the Winter League golf championship tournament of 1914.

Slater won his place in the final Thursday by defeating T. A. Ashley, a clubmate of Purves, by 3 and 2. Purves won from R. R. Mamlok of Fox Hills by 6 and 5. In the consolation, J. D. Plummer of Springfield, disposed of T. T. Rushmore of Garden City in a hard-fought match, which a putt on the home green decided. Plummer plays George C. Dutton of Belmont today.

New York district is sure of two trophies in the second division. W. R. Hotchkiss of Montclair and W. W. Manning of Upper Montclair will play for the division prizes, and C. A. Speakman of Siwanoy will be the opponent of S. K. Evans of Knollwood in the consolation.

Harry D. Cashman of Forest Hills, plays F. A. Sperry of Westward-Ho in the third division.

In the fourth division, W. C. Harman of Wyckoff will oppose C. W. Yates of Glenridge, while E. C. Kavanaugh of New York plays L. Allen of Moorestown for the consolation.

Foursomes, with the contestants wearing Scotch Tann O'Shaners, were a novel innovation of the day, Thursday, net score prizes being offered in two classes. J. J. Haven of Oakland, paired with W. J. McDonald of Calumet, won Class A, with a card of 82-3-79. In Class B, F. S. Voss of Dunwoody and J. S. Rowe of Hartford, Dr. A. R. Gardner of Dunwoody and R. C. Wilson of Marion, returned scores of 96-10-86 and 95-9-86.

CLOSE HOCKEY CONTEST IS WON BY ST. NICHOLAS

NEW YORK—The St. Nicholas Skating Club, by defeating the Irish-American A. C. at the St. Nicholas rink Thursday night, is now tied with the Hockey Club seven for the lead in the Amateur League race. St. Nicholas won by a score of 3 to 2, the result being in doubt until the final whistle.

It was the fastest and best played game of the season, and both teams showed a big improvement over the rough work which has characterized other league games this year. Superior team work and accurate passing won for St. Nicholas. The Irish-Americans played a fine game and most of the way showed a defense which was difficult to break through. The summary:

ST. NICHOLAS I. A. A. C.
Pearson, G. Kelly
Trimble, B. Kelly
Hill, C. Kelly
Fellows-Morgan, F. Kelly
Ellis, C. Kelly
Peabody, L. Kelly
Turrell, F. Kelly
Goals, Fellows-Morgan, Peabody, Turrell.
Harmon, Stickney, Referee, W. Russell.
Time, 20m. halves.

KOLEHMAINEN TO RUN

Manager George V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association, although he has not yet received the entry of Hannes Kolehmainen, has been assured the great Finnish runner will appear for the first time on a track in this city at the B. A. A. games Feb. 7, and will compete in the three-mile run.

PRINCETON WINS FROM DARTMOUTH IN FAST CONTEST

Baker Is Star of Game That Gives Victory of 2 to 0 to Orange and Black Seven

Princeton's varsity hockey team is today one step nearer the intercollegiate championship following its victory over the Dartmouth College seven in the Boston Arena Thursday night by a score of 2 to 0.

It was a fast game and was well played by both teams. As usual H. A. H. Baker of the victors was the star of the contest. He scored the first goal after 11 minutes of play by taking the puck the length of the rink and then shooting it past Goal Donahue. It was a brilliant piece of hockey playing.

The second and final goal was scored by Kilner when Baker passed the puck to him after the latter had carried it well up the rink. Dartmouth played the best game a Hanover seven has ever shown. At times the players seemed to lack aggressiveness, but this was in a measure due to the speed shown by the Tigers. Donahue played a fine game at goal. The summary:

PRINCETON DARTMOUTH
MacColl, L. F. W. Murchie
Kuhn, C. C. C. Tuck
Baker, F. F. W. Murchie
Kilner, F. F. W. Murchie
Emmons, C. F. W. Murchie
K. Penock, B. F. W. Murchie
Winants, G. F. W. Murchie
FIRST HALF
Goal Won by Made by in s
1. Princeton Baker 11 25
2. Princeton Kilner 19 45
Score, Princeton 2, Dartmouth 0. Penalties, first half, MacColl 2m. Illegal check; second half, Tuck 2m. Illegal check; MacColl 1m. slashing; Kilner 1m. illegal check. Stops, first half, Donahue 13, Winants 3; second half, Donahue 7, Winants 3; total, Donahue 20, Winants 6. Referee, A. Winsor. Jr. Assistant referee, H. A. Foster, Jr. Goal umpires, J. Hutchison, Massachusetts A. C. C. Foote, B. A. A. Timers, Dr. E. F. Murphy, B. J. Woods, O. Kelly. Time, 20m. halves.

BUSH REFUSES TO SIGN CONTRACT WITH FEDERALS

INDIANAPOLIS—Negotiations that have been pending for nearly two months between the Indianapolis club of the Federal League and Owen Bush, shortstop of the Detroit American League team, practically were ended late Thursday, when Bush refused to sign a local contract.

The player declared he was satisfied with the salary offered and the terms of his contract, but that he was not ready to sign a contract with any team at this time.

George Daus, pitcher, and P. Bauman, infielder, of the Detroit team, have not accepted the contracts offered by the Federal League, and according to announcement made by officials of the local club, the negotiations will be ended. Pres. J. A. Gilmore, who came here from Chicago to try to induce the players to sign with the Federal League, returned to his home.

CARLISLE TO PLAY W. & J.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Manager R. M. Murphy of the Washington & Jefferson College football team announced late Thursday that he had closed negotiations for a game with the Carlisle Indians to be played at New York Nov. 21.

CHICAGO STAR FOR DARTMOUTH

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. M. Foote, a star football player on this year's University of Chicago football squad, has announced that he will leave for the East the last of this month to enter Dartmouth College.

YAMADA DEFEATS ALBERT CUTLER IN BILLIARD MEET

Japanese Expert Even Standing by Winning Morning and Afternoon Game From Bostonian

NEW YORK—Koji Yamada, after being behind during the first two games, won his way on even terms with Albert Cutler of Boston Thursday night when he won his second victory over the Bostonian in their five-block match at 14.1 balkline billiards. The Japanese made his start on Wednesday, when he scored his first victory, and further strengthened his chances by winning Thursday, leaving the men tied at two blocks all. The score was Yamada, 500, and Cutler, 408.

The uphill work of Yamada has been the sensation of the last two games, for in the first and second contests the Bostonian appeared to have the best of his opponent and ran what appeared a commanding lead. He was 100 points in the lead at the conclusion of the second block, but the persistent work of Yamada showed its effect, and he now leads in the aggregate score 1921 to 1874.

In the afternoon game Yamada emerged the winner over the Bostonian 200 to 173, running out his tally in 25 innings for an average of 8, and in the evening contest was again the winner, 300 to 235. Cutler's averages were 7 19-25 and 10 20-28, respectively.

AFTERNOON GAME

Koji Yamada 1-17 9 0 3 1 1 8 17 2 13
22 33 9 5 33 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 Total, 200.
High runs, 53, 33, 22. Average, 8 20-27.
Albert Cutler 14-9 1 30 3 1 5 0 8 4 1 4
2 3 17 6 2 0 0 2 2 7 22 Total, 173. High runs, 44, 36, 17. Average, 7 19-25.

EVENING GAME

Yamada 25-2 0 4 8 0 2 2 1 2 3 0 14 0
60 10 0 8 6 11 39 17 7 40 3 14 Total, 300.
High runs, 40, 40, 39. Average, 8 19-27.
Cutler 1-33 33 16 1 0 2 1 8 1 0 2 0 3 4
31 4 3 18 1 0 13 5 20 Total, 235. High runs, 55, 33, 31. Average, 10 20-28.
Grand total, Yamada 1921, Cutler 1874.

PLAY IN BOSTON IN FALL OF 1915

PHILADELPHIA—The arrangement announced here Thursday that Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania are to meet in football on alternate years at Philadelphia and on Fenway park, Boston, is the result of a friendly feeling that was stronger than ever last year.

Under the new agreement the game next fall in Philadelphia will be played Nov. 14. The date of the 1915 game, to be played at the Red Sox grounds, has not been determined, but probably will be the day on which Harvard plays Princeton at Princeton.

The Dartmouth athletic council and Dartmouth graduates are delighted over the opportunity to bring the Dartmouth football team back to Boston for a big game. Fenway park will accommodate 25,000 spectators for a football match. Dartmouth, however, will endeavor to arrange its games here on dates when Harvard is not playing in the Stadium at Cambridge.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING

Abbotts Woods Rough
Ashmont playground No skating
Billings field No skating
Charlestown Poor
Charlestown playground No skating
Commonwealth park No skating
Cottage street park Good
First street playground Fair
Franklin field Good
Nesqueh Fair
North Brighton No skating
Randolph street Fair
Salem street Fair
Strawberry Good
Seabrook pond Fair
William Everett playground No skating
Wood Island Good
Orient Heights Good
Mystic No skating

BURKETT IS ELECTED

WORCESTER—The Worcester baseball club had its annual meeting Thursday and elected Jesse C. Burkett president and manager; John J. O'Donnell, treasurer and business manager, and Jesse C. Burkett, John J. O'Donnell and Paul McHale, directors.

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A. WINS

Cambridge defeated Boston on its own floor Thursday evening by the score of 37 to 27 in the Greater Boston Y. M. C. A. Basketball League. The game, which was a surprise, was full of exciting play and skillful team work by both sides.

LEAGUE GAMES FOR NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.—A message announcing the intention to put league baseball in this city next summer and asking about grounds has been received by President Benjamin M. Anthony of the Newport Baseball Association.

STENGEL AND RIGGETT SIGN

KANSAS CITY—Charles Stengel and Joseph Riggett have signed contracts to play with Brooklyn, according to the announcement of Wilbert Robinson, who, with Charles Ebbets, owner of the club, came here to get their signatures.

OAKLAND RELEASES TWO

OAKLAND, Cal.—The Oakland baseball club has released Pitcher Dwight Stone to Montgomery and Pitcher Schwenk to Nashville of the Southern league. Both pitchers were purchased last year from St. Louis.

BATES JOINS CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI—Outfielder John Bates has signed a one-year contract to play with the Cincinnati league team.

TRAVERS HIRES QUARTERS FOR BRITISH VISIT

Amateur Golf Champion of the United States to Play in England and France This Summer

NEW YORK—Followers of golf in the United States are today much pleased over the announcement that Amateur Champion Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair has definitely decided to play in the British championship next May. It had been stated that he contemplated the move, but all doubt was not removed until Thursday when he stated that he had engaged quarters at Sandwich where the tourney will be played.

Champion Travers will not play much until just before sailing, unless it be to familiarize himself with a putter other than the Schenectady, which is barred in Great Britain. He will sail about March 10 or 15, or about two weeks later than Fred Herreshoff, who also plans a quest abroad.

In addition to taking part in the amateur tournament at Sandwich, Travers will go over to France for the amateur tournament of that nation at La Boulie, beginning May 23. He will then return to England for the open at Prestwick on June 18, but is not likely to return to France for the open at La Touquet on July 6. In fact he probably will return to America before then.

WOMEN GOLFERS MEET AND ELECT 1914 COMMITTEE

The Women's Golf Association of Boston had its annual meeting Thursday afternoon at the home of Miss Fannie C. Osgood. The following executive committee was chosen: Miss E. W. Allen, Mrs. F. W. Batchelder, Mrs. Alexander McGregor, Miss L. A. Wells, Miss E. M. Porter, Mrs. B. F. Permar and Mrs. C. B. Shirley.

It was voted to hold the weekly competitions on Thursdays, as last year, with the same system of scoring. The events will be arranged by the secretary, Miss Fannie C. Osgood.

The local championship will be played for May 25-30, the course to be named later. The eastern championships will be played for in New York, beginning June 1.

WINTER LEAGUE HOLDS BANQUET

About 125 members and guests attended the annual banquet of the winter league of Boston at the Quincy house Thursday night. Among the special guests were President J. E. Gaffney, Vice-President C. James Connelly and Secretary Herman Nickerson of the Boston Nationals; J. B. Connelly, Capt. W. J. Sweeney, Shortstop Walter Maranville, Pitcher Tyler and Catcher Mitchell.

Manager George Stallings furnished the turkey for the banquet, and a long telegram which he sent from his Georgia home, was read. Louis Pieper, manager of the Lawrence New England club, was toastmaster.

PELL DEFEATS A. S. CASSILS

MONTREAL—The Canadian racket championship matches continue today at the Montreal Club. Only two matches were decided on the opening day, Thursday, one going to Edward Greenshields, the Canadian champion, from G. M. Hackschaw of New York, and the other to C. C. Pell of the Tuxedo Club, New York, from A. S. Cassils of Montreal.

C. C. Clark and W. P. Burden were scratched. The top half of the semifinals will be played this afternoon between Edward Greenshields and C. C. Pell.

AMERICANS WIN CURLING TROPHY

DULUTH, Minn.—The American curling squad won the international trophy, feature of the bonspiel, here Thursday night, winning from the Canadian rink, 67 to 63.

The famous Langtry Rink of Winnipeg lost to the Brewer Rink of Duluth, 6 to 16, and the McNabb Rink of Grand Rapids, Mich., won a close contest from the Lowes of Winnipeg, 9 to 7. The McNabbs of Grand Rapids beat the Stevensons of Superior, 13 to 3.

CATCHER CADDY SIGNS

Catcher Forest Cady of the Boston Americans signed his contract for 1914 Thursday. He was the first Boston player to sign one of the new styles of contract.

COME TO US FOR HUB-MARK RUBBERS

SHOE STORE
SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

HEIGHTS CASINO AND HARVARD WIN AT SQUASH

Defeat Columbia and Princeton Easily in Interclub Series at New York, Each Losing but One Match

BULL DEFEATS MAHAN

NEW YORK—Harvard and Heights Casino easily defeated Princeton and Columbia, respectively, at squash tennis in the interclub tournament Thursday. Playing on their own courts the Crimson racquet wielders won four games to one, while at Brooklyn the local players downed the Blue and White team six games out of seven.

Harvard used all second string men, while the only player on the Heights Casino team to meet defeat was A. J. Cordier, the national handicap champion, who lost his match in straight sets by the scores of 15-3, 17-14.

In the series between the Harvard and Princeton teams W. P. Sanger was the only Harvard player to fall before his opponent. S. H. Bird won from Sanger after two hard matches 18-16, 15-10.

The only three-set match was between G. F. Waterbury, Harvard, and St. Little, Princeton. Waterbury lost the first set after a hard contest by the score of 15-17, but rallied in the next two sets and tallied 30 games, while Little put together but 8. D. Phelps scored an easy victory over K. G. Stern, but S. J. Taylor gave J. Corbett a stiff argument before the latter could claim a victory by the score of 18-16, 15-5.

C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, and Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia, furnished the most interesting contest in the Heights-Columbia match. The latter outplayed his opponent in the first set after the score had reached 13-all, but in the next two sets the local representative was seen at his best, and the match proved easy for Bull. The contest between R. Goepel, Heights Casino, and R. Putnam, Columbia, proved a long-drawn-out affair. Seventy-nine games were played, of which Goepel won 40 and Putnam 39. The summaries:

HARVARD VS. PRINCETON
S. H. Bird, Princeton, defeated W. P. Sanger, Harvard, 18-16, 15-10; J. W. Burden, Harvard, defeated H. M. McCoy, Princeton, by default; G. F. Waterbury, Harvard, defeated H. Little, Princeton, 15-17, 15-2, 15-6; D. F. Phelps, Harvard, defeated K. G. Stern, Princeton, 15-3, 15-1; J. Corbett, Harvard, defeated J. Taylor, Princeton, 18-16, 15-5.
HEIGHTS CASINO VS. COLUMBIA
C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia, 13-15, 15-10, 15-2; J. L. Lowe, Heights Casino, defeated H. G. Bulkeley, Columbia, 15-12, 15-12; R. Goepel, Columbia, defeated A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, 15-3, 17-14; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, defeated H. S. Keeler, Columbia, 15-11, 17-15; R. Goepel, Heights Casino, defeated R. Putnam, Columbia, 15-15, 15-14, 15-11; George Abbott, Heights Casino, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, 15-8, 15-3; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated Arthur L. Marvin, Columbia, 15-4, 15-11.

GERMANS DROP OLYMPIC GRANT

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau
BERLIN—The budget committee of the Reichstag has temporarily struck out the instalment of a grant for the Olympic games for 1913, which has already been paid over. The Socialists and Center combined in this action on the grounds that the payment without previous reference to the Reichstag was unconstitutional.

DETROIT RECRUITS SIGN

DETROIT—The Detroit baseball club has received signed contracts from three recruits. They are George Burns, first baseman from the Sioux City team; Martin Kavanagh, third baseman, last year with the York, Penn., team, and Ralph Comstock, pitcher, whom they obtained from Minneapolis.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 10:30. LA BOHEME. Bori, Bertra, Constantino, Dances, Polka, Mardones. Cond. Morosoni.
TOMORROW, 2 to 5. SAMSON AND DALILA. D'Alvarez, Ferrari-Fontana, Dances, Mardones. Cond. Andre-Caplet.
TOMORROW, 8 to 10:40. RIGOLETTI. Scatena, Taniguchi, Blanchard, Samperi. Cond. Schiavoni. Pop. prices, 50c to \$2.50.
SAT., 8 to 10. Bori, Bertra-Morse, Taniguchi, Ludlar. Orch. of 75. Prices 25c to \$1. Box seats \$1.50.
MON., 8 to 11. AIDA. Carolina White, D'Alvarez, Martinielli, Amato. Cond. Morosoni.
WED., 8 to 10:40. TORSCA. Edvina, Scotti, Latture. Cond. Morosoni.
FRI., 7:30 to 11:30. FIRST TIME BY THE BOSTON OPERA COMPANY. DIE MEISTERSINGER VON NURNBERG. Johanna Gadski, Rleskaja, Carl Jern, Ludlar, Albert Reles, Robert Leontarich, Carl Braun. Cond. Andre-Caplet.
Box Office, week days 9 to 6, Sundays 2 to 9. Regular prices, \$1.50 to \$5. Dress Town Office, Steiner's, 162 Boylston St. Mason and Hamlin Place—Cred.

TREMONT TEMPLE

BURTON HOLMES

THIS Fri. Eve. 8.15
HIKING SAT. Mat. 2.30
THRU LUTON
25c., 50c., 75c., \$1. NOW SELLING

SYMPHONY HALL

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Friday Afternoon, Jan. 16, 2.30
Saturday Eve., Jan. 17, at 8.30
Soloist—Harold Bauer
Dr. Karl Muck, Cond. Tickets Sat. Eve. only

THE HOME FORUM

Oldest Existing Wood Printing Blocks

In the old Buddhist monastery Hainsu, in Hyopshong, Korea, a great number of print blocks have been discovered in a large barn at the back of the monastery. The latter was built more than 1100 years ago and is a favorite resort for excursionists, who visit it on account of the beautiful old maple trees with which it is surrounded. The printing blocks found in the barn, no fewer than 86,686 in number, refer to the old Buddhist religious precepts and rules. They are estimated to be 800 years old and are of enormous artistic and historical value. It is a curious fact that the sparrows, which are nesting in all the other buildings of the monastery, have never infested this barn. South Kongsang, a Japanese who made the discovery, considers that this is due to the pungent odor of the paint with which the wooden rafters are coated. The birds probably found this disagreeable and so avoided the barn, and thus the printing blocks were preserved intact.

Aeroplanes Useful to the Railroads

A railroad considered the question of using aeroplanes a year or so ago, but they were deterred from employing them by the excessive cost of securing competent aviators to operate them, says a writer in Flying. At that time competent aviators were still drawing large

incomes from exhibition flying, and as that particular railroad which was willing to consider the employment of aeroplanes found that it required 12 aeroplanes for the purpose, the salary item became too excessive to be practical. But now that competent aviators can be had at from \$50 to \$100 a week, and almost any intelligent mechanic can be trained to operate the kind of machine needed for railway surveying, the proposition assumes a practical aspect and there is no doubt that railroads will readily see the advantages of using aeroplanes for this particular purpose. In the South and Central American countries and Alaska the employment of the aeroplane for such purposes will be of tremendous value and will solve many problems that arise in connection with building and operating railroads in isolated, undeveloped countries.

In Behalf of Stage Manager

Orchestra conductors have so long been starred that the public in general has forgotten that there ever was a time when the conductor was nobody and, indeed, did not even exist. The first violin had the name of concert master, because he set the pitch and pace and led the ensemble by sheer force of his bowing arm alone. The conductor, as the star of the performance, graciously inviting his orchestra to rise and share the applause, is a modern figure. Therefore it is easy to understand Walter Prichard Eaton's animus in a recent number of the American Magazine where he pleads for recognition of the stage manager as the real star of the successful theatrical performance. Not the author, not the leading lady, but the

stage manager makes the difference between success and failure in many and many a production. Those plays where the good stage manager has the freest hand, Mr. Eaton seems to say, are first and last the most successful. The playwright who is his own stage manager is the greatest playwright, of course, with Shakespeare as the example.

Goodness

Goodness consists not in the outward things we do, but in the inward things we are. To be is the great thing.—E. H. Chapin.

"American Nightingale"

Nothing appeals more to the imagination than the song of the nightingale as heard in the pages of the great poets. Their tone pierces the jeweled black of the night like the glow worm's light or the silver radiance of a star. Birds that sing by night, out of sight in the thicket or perhaps half-seen on some delicate spray overflown by moonlight, are dearer even than those that salute the sun with song. For "songs in the night," as the Bible calls them, are the acme of praise. Some one writing to Our Dumb Animals describes what he calls the American nightingale. It is the mocking bird, by day so praiseworthy and full of teasing ways. His glib tongue imitates the cry of every other bird, the rooster's cry and the postman's whistle—whence his name, minus polyglotism. But the

mocking bird heard at night, when the world is full of moonlight, is quite another creature. Then he is declared a real artist, no tedious mime. Then he has a full melody of his own, his moonlight sonata, this summer names it, which is unsuspected during the glare and noise of day. He also sings sweetly at early dawn, and has a subdued yet buoyant note at twilight. The mocking bird is characterized by his fearlessness and his energetic defense of his home. This writer has seen him chasing a dog away from the vicinity of his nest, flying after the animal and pecking at it. He disputes his nest tree with the great gray squirrels, and drives them valiantly to other hunting fields. Mocking birds sometimes build in low orchard trees, and they like to build in the apricot near the house or the taller acacia.

Mary Queen of Scots at Chatsworth

The visit of Queen Mary of England to Chatsworth recalls the fact that Chatsworth is associated with another Queen Mary—the Queen of Scots who was there six times during her captivity. Queen Mary's Bower still stands below the house, we read in the Daily Chronicle (London), a gray stone building above a moat with the Queen's arms over the gate. "It is said that the bower was built specially for her," says J. R. Firth, "and tradition speaks of an underground passage connecting it with the house. But this subterranean way is merely a drain, and as the Queen was allowed more liberty at Chatsworth than elsewhere, it is hard to see why she would have been shut up in this bower." Her keeper, the Earl of Shrewsbury, favored Chatsworth because of its remoteness; as he wrote to Burghley, there is no neighboring "town of resorts where any ambusher might lie."

Car Ride Five Eighths of Cent

In the city of Guatemala, the capital of the republic of the same name, you can get the cheapest street-car ride in the world. The fare is one real, which is now valued at about five eighths of one cent.—Youth's Companion.

"WHEN MEN ARE CAST DOWN . . . THERE IS LIFTING UP"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT he should be of real service to others was specified as one of the blessings that should come to Job as a result of acquainting himself with God. "When men are cast down, then shalt thou say, There is lifting up," said one of his friends. Although the speaker recognized this high ideal of man's ministry to man, he was himself destined in humility to learn that without the true concept of God and man, well-intentioned service lacks effectiveness. So long as Job and his friends through false argu-

ments of deific justice or injustice conceived of God as the sender of misfortune and disease the affliction remained unabated. But when spiritual sense finally lifted Job's consciousness to perceive the eternal truth about God, and to behold Him as the origin of good only, he was humbled and healed. He was restored to a sense of harmony more secure than he had formerly enjoyed, because his newly acquired spiritual understanding rendered him immune from the beliefs of evil that had assailed him.

An illuminating incident occurs toward the close of this narrative of spiritual healing. The three friends were severely rebuked because they had not spoken of God "the thing that is right" and they were commanded to acknowledge their sin. Then "the Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he prayed for his friends." Thus beautifully did Job perform the highest ministry for others as his friend had foretold that he should, but their positions being now reversed, these mistaken friends themselves were the very first to feel the need of "lifting up" through Job's ministrations. In this incident is illustrated a truth which is reiterated in the teachings of Christian Science. Job's tribulation arose from the belief that God knows, permits or sends evil, and that therefore man manifests or is controlled by evil. But when the in-pouring floods of divine Love which accompanied his vision of the majesty and goodness of God healed him of his false belief about God, his consciousness was cleansed also of resentment against his friends who had added to his own torment of their false beliefs. To be wholly purged of the belief of suffering, to make room for all the blessings and happiness that God is ever ready to bestow, not one least thought may be

given to condemning our brother or attaching error of any kind to him in our thought of him. Job was thoroughly healed and abundantly blessed when he was able, through his new sense of real being, to lift his thought of his friends also up to God! When he ceased reproaching God for permitting evil, he simultaneously yielded his false assumptions regarding man.

The effort on the part of Job's friends to help him, though mistaken in method, was probably better than no effort to help. Doubtless this right desire was the saving activity of good in their consciousness which fitted them to profit by the rebuke of their error. But to be able to say to another with real effectiveness, "There is lifting up," the would-be helper must possess a right concept of God and of the real man as God's spiritual reflection. When we begin to understand something of the infinite goodness of God, and see that all that a good God has made must be eternally good, and that man as the child of God cannot be separated from his loving Father-Mother—the twofold name that Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science has taught as expressing the God-nature—then do we grasp something of the divine power which heals the sick and raises the fallen. The cheering words, "There is lifting up," are then ratified by demonstration. The teaching of Christian Science is steadily lifting the consciousness of the sin-weary world up to behold and accept this true concept of God and man. Of the Master's method of healing Mrs. Eddy writes, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw

God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476-477). Job's friends saw disease as a reality. Job felt it as a reality. On one point at least, they were united; all based their arguments on the testimony of the corporeal senses. Not so did the Master. His every thought, word and deed was based upon spiritual evidence unseen to mortal sense. His works proved the wisdom of his choice. He taught that the same sign of spiritual power should attend his followers when their consciousness dwelt in the realm of spiritual reality as did his.

No one ever overcame a condition of discord so long as he remained mentally on the same level with the discord. We cannot dwell with both mortal beliefs and spiritual truths. But we can and must forsake material misconceptions of God and man, and lift our consciousness into eternal Truth. If false beliefs of sin and disease tempt us, our certain release lies in lifting thought up to the great, eternal Mind who is our God, our Life, our All, and whose loving thoughts pouring into the receptive consciousness cleanse away every taint of sin and pain. If sorrow oppresses us, we need only to lift our thoughts into the sunlight of infinite Love to find our tears lost in a peace that grief cannot destroy. If a sense of lack and limitation binds us, we may think in terms of God's largeness and bounty until the penury of material thought gives place to fullness of trust and confidence in God's sure and satisfying provision. Whatever the seeming discord, we need only silence the mental witness to its reality and dwell persistently upon the spiritual fact of harmony, health, happiness, plenty. As certainly as we steadfastly lift up our thought to God, the divine

Principle of all being, we shall find our outward conditions and environment responding to improved thinking. "By lifting thought above error, or disease, and contending persistently for truth, you destroy error" (Science and Health, p. 400). Through the gateway of uplifted thought, the Christ, the healing Truth, enters into our lives to abide. Understanding this, the Psalmist cried: "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in."

APARTMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO



THIS picture of a hillside apartment house in San Francisco looks like a scene from southern lands, with white, low-built walls rising against a background of green. The advantage of an apartment house built in this way is obvious. The rooms may all have outside windows and pleasant outlook, and the different apartments may be planned so as to give variety. The "sameness" of the apartments is one of the chief objections to living in flats instead of in separate houses. One grows tired of seeing other people in rooms built just like one's own. To give variety in the grouping of rooms and especially to break up the stiff old style of one long hall with rooms on one side is the attempt of architects in the present day. Many apartment houses less picturesque than this, do have this advantage of grouping and dividing the rooms differently, so that the people need not find a copy of their own rooms whenever they call on their neighbors.

Greenhouse Over Hot Spring

In the Yellowstone park the caretaker of a hotel has taken advantage of nature's waste heat by building a greenhouse over a boiling-hot spring, according to Popular Mechanics. Even while the temperature outside is far below zero his vegetable garden in the natural hothouse flourishes, and at certain times of the year the heat inside becomes intense. The greenhouse is built of old windows discarded when a hotel was remodeled and its soil was brought from the hills some distance away, because there was nothing but mineral matter and lava about the spring.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

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Cheering Outlook for Music in America

Hopeful predictions for the musical future of the United States were lately made by John C. Freund, editor of Musical America. He said that there were some 250,000 registered music teachers in the United States, about one half of whom were found in the five states of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. In the next group came Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana and California. Mr. Freund said that it must never be forgotten that from 70 to 75 per cent of all the money spent for music was spent by women. He said that as they had unquestionably formed the leading factor in the musical uplift in the country they would not only continue to do so but would, in the coming years, carry us to a higher plane of musical appreciation and culture, and, in this way, prepare the nation for an artistic growth which he said he scarcely dared to prognosticate, and that he believed the time to be coming when America would be as independent, in a musical sense, of the rest of the world, while ever ready to welcome the great artists, as it had become first politically, then industrially, commercially and finally financially independent.

As an indication of the vast increase in musical interest, he contrasted the little attention given to music by the press throughout the country even 15 or 20 years ago, with the columns devoted, in all standard publications, whether daily, weekly or monthly, to musical affairs today.

A Song of Cheer

When things go wrong, as they often will,
With the work you have in hand,
Just whistle a song of cheer until
You can see the work you've planned;
And do your best, however men sneer,
And all will be right in the end, my dear.

Just do the work that you have to do,
And whatever it is you'll find—
If you keep a song in the heart of you,
To help what you have in mind,
And do your best, however men sneer,
All will be right in the end, my dear.

—Madison Cawein in the Churchman.

None Alone

And none are left to grieve alone,
For Love is heaven and claims its own.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

WRITER OF OLD-TIME CHILD STORIES

TO have written somewhere in the neighborhood of 30 children's stories, and several books of cheerful, helpful verse; to have edited for many years a children's magazine—the Little Corporal; to have served as dean of the women's department of Northwestern University; to have contributed for a half century, and always worthily, to leading periodicals; meanwhile fulfilling home and wifely and friendly duties as well as to secure a permanent place in many hearts—this is a record of which any woman might be glad.

And this in brief is the record of Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, who was re-

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Picture Puzzle

WELL SPEAK: SAY SOMETHING



What part of a plant?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Ashes.

WRITER OF OLD-TIME CHILD STORIES

cently the honored center of an anniversary celebration at her home in Minnesota.

Graduating from Oberlin College in 1857, the half century and more since has been filled with useful, genial work, and many friends tender felicitations and thanks. Many of the warmest of these are reminiscent of early days when Fritz and Tommy and Uncle Dick and all the dear people who thronged within the covers of the Little Corporal, furnished amusement to our grandmothers, and satisfied the child demand for stories, just as insistent in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, as it is now in the first quarter of the twentieth.

Building on Nickels

It is strange to read in the magazine called Opportunity that the tallest building in the world is built with nickels and dimes. The Woolworth building with its 65 towering stories was put up by a man who made all his money selling things in five-and-ten-cent stores. The company now has hundreds of stores in the United States and Canada. Anybody going into one of these queer places can find the greatest number of pretty and amusing things. Here are little boxes all made of shells, and toy musical instruments, and cups and vases and books and boxes of crayons and tin kitchen dishes, spoons and knives and forks of shiny tin. There are many toys, dolls and playthings, balls and games and candy that sells at 10 cents a pound and even some goodies at 5 cents a pound. There are all kinds of imitation jewelry, chains and pins and rings, and favors like little canoes made up with a pin-cushion, or paper knives with heads of Chinese men have a pencil on the other end when you pull out the head.

Really, it would be amusing to try to see if there is any kind of an article—not clothing or food, but just objects—which is not found in some form in a five-and-ten-cent store. There are even tiny toy pianos made of cardboard for your doll's house, and there are engines and airships and dominoes and blank books and calendars and knives; what is there not? In New England long ago people used to keep what they called "cent shops," where everything cost a penny. The five-and-ten-cent stores are descended from these. Surely the tall tower that has been built of nickels and dimes proves the old saying that if we look out for the pennies the dollars will take care of themselves.

and all persons (with a few exceptions) were sworn to suit and service. The Charter of Holsworth dated from 1633, the eighth year of the reign of Charles I. It was a very important and valuable document, and in possession of the Lords of the Manor. It is written in Latin, and dated Nov. 17 of the eighth year of the reign of Charles I., and recites that by several Inquisitions taken before the Sheriff of Devon and returned into and remaining in Chancery it was found that it would not be to the damage or prejudice of the King or others if he would grant to Nicholas Prideaux and his heirs a market to be held on Wednesday weekly at the town of Holsworth in the said county of Devon.

Dr. Ash alluded to the numerous old words used in the document, which had fallen out of the language since those days. "Trompage and Profits" referred to a beam to weigh wool in the market. "Pickage" was money paid for breaking the ground in any fair in order to fix up stalls, stands, and booths. "Americaments" were punishments imposed on offenders at the mercy of the Court. It was not exactly a fine which meant a punishment certain, and determined by some Statute.

Castles in the Air

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.—Thoreau.

WHEN IRELAND HAD A PARLIAMENT

WRITING of the time when Ireland had a Parliament, M. McDonnell Bodkin, K. C., says in "Grattan's Parliament":

Grattan's Parliament failed to justify Grattan's boast that it had "moulded the jarring elements of the country into a nation." Four fifths of the people were still outside the constitution, but of him at least it may be truly said that the wish was father to the thought. Still Grattan spoke truly when he said that the Parliament was the "greatest that ever sat in Ireland." There was an amazing assemblage of statesmanship and eloquence within the walls of the old House in College Green. Grattan, Flood, Hussey, Burgh, Yelverton, Parsons, Langushe, Bushe, Hely Hutchinson, Foster, Sir John Parnell, and, later, Curran, Plunket, and a host of others amongst the patriots, and on the other side Lord Clare, Lord Clonmel, and Lord Castlereagh were all men of surpassing power in debate. Where shall we find men like them today? The front benches of the English House of Commons would be searched in vain for their equals. For

close reasoning and passionate appeal the Irish orators were equally distinguished. "The Parliamentary Register of the History of Proceedings and Debates in the House of Commons in Ireland," which began in 1781 and lasted till 1800, is a golden treasury of eloquence. It would be, in Burke's famous phrase, "not so much gross flattery as uncivil irony" to suggest that the Harward reports could compare with it. Even from the few isolated extracts scattered through those pages, the reader may form some notion of the brilliancy and power of Grattan's Parliament.

Dawn on the Wing

Voices, confused and faint, arise,
Troubling their hearts from east and west.
A doubtful light is in their skies,
A gleam that will not let them rest:
The dawn, the dawn is on the wing,
The stir of change on every side,
Unsignaled as the approach of spring,
Invincible as the hawthorn-tide.
—Alfred Noyes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 16, 1914

Metaphysical Economics and World Changes

THE world, says a famous writer, knows nothing of its greatest men. By parallel reasoning it might be contended that the world knows nothing of the agencies at work in it for modifying in the most fundamental way its social conditions. The gulf between St. James and St. Giles, between Oeil de Boeuf and Faubourg St. Antoine is just as deep today as it was a century and more ago. It is true that the place of the aristocracy is steadily being taken by a plutocracy, and that the political influence of the October Club is rapidly being submerged by that of the armor barons, but this only tends to heighten the contrast. The Cavendishes and the de Rohans were, in a way, flesh of the flesh and bone of the bone of the feudal system. "Undershaft and Lazarus" found their title not in the saddle but in the shop, they came not from behind the plow but from behind the counter.

Out of this whirligig of change, with its ever varying chiaroscuro, there is steadily emerging, through what to mankind in general is some inscrutable process of evolution, a better social system. The question urged by the peasants who rallied round John Ball, "When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then a gentleman?" is being answered in an altogether unexpected manner. The political literature of the English-speaking people grew from these rude rhymes based on a simple knowledge of the gospel. Ball and Trewman are as much the ancestors of Addison and Cobbett as "Jack the Miller" is the forerunner of the "Areopagiticus" or "Jack the Carter" of the "Regicide Peace." There was nothing, however, in the cultured periods of Burke or in the sardonic fury of Swift exactly coincident with that sudden finding of a nation's tongue which rang through England under the inspiration of Wyclif's Bible, or those marvelous tracts in which the "last of the schoolmen," himself the "first Protestant," pitching aside his syllogistic Latin, spoke to the nation in that rude, homely English which made the Bible the touchstone of politics no less than of religion.

One of the ways in which this thread, which runs through the whole web of the world's politics, is being seen today, is in the International Association for Labor Legislation. The man in the street, who commonly knows nothing of the causes which are changing the social system in which he moves and breathes, has probably never heard of it. Nevertheless it is an association composed of representatives of the European governments who meet for the purpose of attempting to coordinate and internationalize any phase of industrial betterment which has its origin in an individual nation. Such an organization, it is obvious, is fraught with immense possibilities for good. The brutal competition of nations which exaggerates what men are pleased to call the economic laws, can be met and mastered here. The use of white phosphorus, for example, in the manufacture of matches has already found an international veto in this way, and like the convent of Rheims no one is any the worse. Humanity is discovering, in short, in one of those quaint phrases with which John Ball roused medieval England, that "Now might and right, will and skill, God speed every dele."

More Chicago Police Women

It is creditable to our times that the success of innovations eventually is dependable upon merit. Fads, frills and fancies of all kinds have their day and their sway, but after all, only the meritorious things survive. Recognition of this would save mankind a great deal of anxiety and worry. Whether the new and startling things that come upon us be of a social, economic or political character, we may rest assured, if we will, that only the good in them can endure. Take, for example, the enlistment of women for the police force of cities. We were told it was going to have a degrading influence upon those who entered the service. We were told it would lower the character of womankind in general. We were told that, at all events, women police officers could accomplish no good and that the experiment must prove a failure.

Well, it appears that in Chicago experience is entirely contrary to all this. Good, earnest, capable women have joined the police force. They have proved to be of the greatest value in certain circumstances. They have performed duties ably that policemen in the past have performed only poorly. The deputy superintendent having them under supervision, Major Funkhauser, testifies that "the women 'bluecoats' have done a wonderful amount of good." And he asks for more of them—for a squad that will help to rid the city of some of its most pernicious characters.

The ten police women on the Chicago force, from all accounts, have acquitted themselves creditably in every respect. They have even baffled ridicule by compelling respect. Is not that in itself a wonderful achievement?

THERE is pronounced opposition in many of the states to the frequent employment of the national guard for trivial purposes, and pronounced approval of the idea of substituting a state constabulary to be subject to the orders of Governors. The militia is too often called out when only the police are needed.

Fall River Line and Canal Law

IN THE discussion of the retention of the Fall River line of steamboats by the New Haven railroad, prominence has been given to the provision of the act of the last Congress for regulating traffic through the Panama canal, which applies to this situation and may affect the results. The Panama act broadened to general legislation when it required that no railroad, without permission of the interstate commerce commission, may own, operate or control any steamship line operated through the Panama canal "or elsewhere" which does or may compete for traffic with the railroad upon such water routes. In the agreement between the New Haven and the attorney-general, under which the road is to divest itself of its interest in what are considered illegally held properties, the question of the Fall River line was referred to the commission.

Under the canal act the commission apparently has discretionary power; and the establishment of the fact that there might be competition between the steamship line and the railroad if they were separated will not compel separation. The interests of the public seem to have room for consideration.

The Fall River line has long been linked to the railroad. The union far antedates the period of acquirement of transportation properties of recent years. In New Bedford it is said, perhaps with more regard to fact than to grammar, that "to the people of this region it seems like one of the things that always was." The Fall River newspapers express great concern over the possible effects of separation. They state a familiar fact that the railroad and steamship route has been of great use and value for travel and traffic between eastern New England and New York. They express a doubt, which is not confined to the city whose name the steamship line bears, whether separation will be advantageous.

Here is an instance where the rule of reason applies to the process of dissolution of a railroad system. Boston and all the region which has made use through all the years of this rail-and-boat line will be concerned that the rule shall be observed. There is no demand that the separation of now combined lines shall go to the length of lessening the usefulness of existing properties, and it is clearly fortunate that the provision of the Panama act leaves open a way to consideration of the convenience and accommodation of the public.

IN A GENTLE and unostentatious way, as is quite fitting and quite to be expected, mothers' clubs throughout the United States, and especially in the larger cities, are doing a great and beneficent work in the direction of bringing the alien parent and child into sympathetic rapport with the native element. Some are disposed to speak of it as the assimilative process, but it is not this. Whether the work is in progress on the Atlantic or the Pacific seaboard or in the southern or central states, it is adding to the possessions of those who are brought under its operations, rather than taking anything from them. It is an effort that tends in the direction of homogeneity. For want of a term that would better express the thing desired and the thing accomplished, the process is called Americanization.

Nothing is taken from the alien mother or her child that properly she should cling to in her new environment and her new home. The women of the mothers' clubs, on the other hand, are giving freely and generously of experience that will be valuable to the strangers. The mothers' club may be described as an institution designed for the special purpose of affording a medium through which the native mother, disposed to philanthropy, may dispense lovingkindness to her sisters of all races. It has no other purpose than to make the alien mother and child more comfortable and happy in their new surroundings, but the ultimate of all this is that through it the nation will be made more comfortable and happy for all.

It is really this quiet, unobtrusive, constant and always unselfish labor, on the part of mothers' clubs and scores of similar agencies, that is bringing about the oneness in purpose and ideal which is insuring oneness of nationality. This method of striving toward the homogeneity of the races makes for the unification of mankind. The beginning in the slum or the settlement may seem small or even hopeless, but it is neither, because behind it, we think, is an impulse of devotion to humanity that no power on earth can successfully resist.

It is all very well—it is, indeed, a good thing—that the wondrous redwood section of California may now be reached by a straight road. But the crowds who will probably flock to the park in the near future should be kept well informed on the point that the great redwood trees came down from and belong to the centuries.

General Wood on Army Reforms

IT is in no wise incompatible with the professed desire of the United States for universal and permanent peace that it should be prepared to meet, promptly and effectually, a contrary condition. While earnestly wishing that the circumstances were different, hoping that they soon will be and striving to change them, the government of the United States and the people of the United States are forced to look the situation squarely in the face. The United States is not a peace disturber but rather a peace preserver. That should now be clear to all the world, and we believe it is. The United States is maintaining a navy on a war footing, not because it wants to do so, but because it is compelled to do so. It would be one of the first of the great powers of the world, we think, to sign a naval disarmament agreement. It continues to build battleships, but under protest.

Only because universal conditions are what they are—only because civilization has not adopted the principle of peaceful arbitration of all international questions—does the United States now listen patiently to recommendations looking to the strengthening of the army. It will be patient and considerate and rational in its treatment of the program set forth by General Wood, because, as a nation it wishes to do well whatever needs to be done, no matter how unwelcome or disagreeable the duty.

Without touching upon the details here, we believe it may be said with complete assurance that since it seems to be necessary that the United States should have an army, the people of the United States will hold it equally necessary that this army shall be thoroughly organized, thoroughly trained, thoroughly equipped. If it be conceded that emergencies are likely to arise which will call for military defense, then we are sure it will be held, and even by the most ardent friends of peace, that the military establishment of the country should be altogether efficient and dependable.

A PARAGRAPH in a western contemporary holding that no more cheap domestic beef may be expected "until we learn to produce beef cheaply on fenced farms instead of on the open plains which have now disappeared from our pastoral economy," shows that thought is swinging around to a rational view of the situation.

A DECISION in the famous over-night capital removal case in Oklahoma is favorable to the city bearing the state's name. This should mean the end of all sectional feeling and agitation. It should also mean a new impulse to the growth of the capital.

Americanizing Influence of Mothers' Clubs

Mexico Defaults on Interest Payments

IN MEXICO's formally announced policy of defaulting in payment of interest on the bonds of the internal and external debts, now unpaid or falling due within six months, there is a hint of the effect of the boycott against the republic which the United States has succeeded in establishing among international financiers. With diminishing internal revenue and with foreign loans cut off, the treasury at Mexico city is not prepared to aid President Huerta to make as stout resistance to the forces arrayed against him as he would like to make. That he has sources of income voluntarily put at his disposal by interests hostile both to the revolutionists and to the United States no one conversant with the situation doubts. He also can count on forced tribute when he chooses to demand it. But money derived in such ways is not likely to be used to satisfy foreign creditors' demands.

If President Huerta expects that this decision will increase European irritation against the policy of President Wilson, he no doubt infers correctly; but that it will cause any complications between the United States and Europe is not likely. The sum involved by failure to pay the interest soon due is too insignificant to become, of itself, the occasion for friction. Perhaps the United States in due time will expect to pay a good round sum to interests that have suffered by its policy toward Mexico. It can afford to do this even on a large scale far better than it can afford to fight with Mexico or alter its standards of constitutional government for American republics.

It will be found, doubtless, when the facts are disclosed, that assurances on this matter of pecuniary responsibility have been given by the United States, in return for which a freer hand has been given by Europe than otherwise might have been promised.

COOPERATION must be gaining great headway in Oregon, judging from the statement of the Oregonian that one of the crying needs of the day is a supply of competent instructors in that line. It appears that in all parts of the state fruitgrowers, dairy keepers and others are striving to cooperate for the advancement of their interests and are ready to employ trained managers for cooperative establishments. This should open a new vocation for intelligent and active young men.

IF PEOPLE are not patronizing the express companies at rates regarded as too low, upon what theory may they be expected to patronize them at rates regarded as too high?

IT HAS been made clear to Congress that the opening of the Panama canal will reveal to the people of the United States in no pleasant light the condition of their shipping industry. Of course the mere inauguration of the great isthmian waterway will not change the facts relating to the merchant marine; it will simply uncover them more completely to the popular gaze. To those who have given the subject thought, these facts will have no new story to tell, only the old one with all of its discreditable phases. But while columns have been written in exposure and condemnation of the neglect which has resulted in the practical destruction of the ocean shipping of the United States, yet it will remain for the opening of the Panama canal, it seems, to bring the true state of affairs home to the mass of the people.

Congress, we are told, is at last to take some step that will conduce to the restoration of the shipping of the United States. As has always been the case, there is little agreement between elements or parties as to the nature of this step. It is a great gain, however, that at length there is agreement as to the necessity of doing something. The spectacle of the Panama canal carrying ships of other nations almost exclusively may soon be presented. Absence of the stars and stripes from the great interoceanic commercial procession, now almost on the eve of starting, is likely to be noticeable to the multitude. The blame must be placed, and will be placed, somewhere. To ease the impact of indignation a cushion may be found in present action no matter though it come tardily.

What seems to be essential is legislation that will allow private enterprise freedom of action in the shipping industry. If Congress is unalterably averse to helping the merchant marine with subsidies, it should not hinder it by refusing to the shipping interests all reasonable demands. Whatever is done must be done promptly, if there is to be even a sign of a revival of the United States shipping industry when the opening celebration begins at Panama.

BABY carriages, it seems, must carry lamps at night in Cincinnati hereafter. This idea could only be improved upon by a regulation keeping baby carriages in at night.

THE music commission of the city of Portland, Me., has an excellent record to chronicle in its first annual report. Receipts from the municipally managed concerts have amounted to more than the expenditures, and the year closed with a balance of \$2335 in the treasury. Winter and summer, week days and Sundays, for special occasions and as a matter of educational and inspirational routine, the splendid organ, given to the city by a prosperous, self-exiled native, has been used by a thoroughly competent municipal organist and musical director as the magnet drawing the masses to the concerts.

Cooperating with all the cultural agencies of the community, the city department of music has made Portland an even more attractive place of residence and also a resort whither tourists of the better grade can go during the summer and find concerts of a high grade awaiting them. Every holiday celebration, every civic festival, every occasion when the people could disclose their higher human attributes, has been glorified by the aid of the superb organ, local singers, and the influence upon the city of steady prior resort to community-managed concerts.

Potential donors to cities, who may be somewhat at a loss to know which one of many ways to shape their tribute of civic affection, would do well to study the Portland city organ record. Springfield, Mass., is a city that wisely has planned to make its new city hall the center of functions of a cultural as well as political sort, but it has yet to employ a city organist and enter on the path by which Portland now so proudly takes her civic way.

Framing a Shipping Law

Portland Profits by Municipal Organ